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2 U.S. SHIPS SUNK OFF S.F.

PREMIER CHANG OF MANCHOUKUO TO PRESENT MESSAGE OF THANKS TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR

Envoy Slated to Leave For Imperial Palace at 11:35 A.M.

LUNCHEON TO BE HELD

Her Majesty The Empress Also To Receive Head of Manchou Mission

PREMIER IS DECORATED

General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, who arrived in Tokyo Monday with an important mission of presenting the message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan offering the Manchoukuoan Sovereign's thanks on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo, will be received in audience by His Imperial Majesty this morning.

Premier Chang accompanied by Kiyoshi Nishimura, member of the reception committee of the Imperial Household Department, in the car specially dispatched by the Department will leave the Imperial Hotel, where he is staying, at 11:35 a.m. Dr. Yuan Chen-tse, Communications Minister, and 16 members of the suite, also will follow the Premier to the Imperial Palace. The chief and other guests of honor will go to the Imperial Palace through the Nijubashi and will be received at the main portico by Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira. Grand Master of Ceremonies. Then, the Special State Envoy and others will be met by Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo in the west ante-chamber.

Shortly afterward, Premier Chang, accompanied by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and Ambassador Li Shaokeng will proceed to the Phoenix Hall at 11:50 a.m. where the Special State Envoy will be received in audience by His Imperial Majesty. The Envoy will be introduced by the Manchoukuo Ambassador. Premier Chang then will present the personal message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. Other members of the suite also will be honored with the Imperial audience.

Premier Chang then will proceed to the Paulownia Hall, where he will be received by Her Majesty the Empress. He will be introduced by Ambassador Li. The Manchoukuo Premier will then introduce members of his suite to Her Imperial Majesty. After this is over, the thanks envoy and his suite will be received in audience by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu in the Chigusa Hall.

After seeing Premier Hideki Tojo and other high officials, the Manchoukuo Premier and his suite members will be given an Imperial luncheon in the Homei Hall at 12:30 p.m., at which Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress and Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu will graciously attend. Premier Tojo, Mr. Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Foreign Minister Togo, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma and other high officials also will have the honor of attending the luncheon. Their Imperial Majesties will be pleased to exchange conversations with Premier Chang through interpreters. After the luncheon is over, the Manchoukuo Premier will be given an added honor of being received in the Peony Hall. When Their Imperial Majesties retire at about 2 p.m. and the thanks envoy returns to the Imperial Hotel, His Imperial Majesty will be pleased to send Grand Master of Ceremonies Viscount Matsudaira to the Hotel to return His Imperial Majesty's thanks to Premier Chang.

In recognition of meritorious services rendered in connection with the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and Manchoukuo, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to decorate Premier Chang, Dr. Yuan and Ambassador Li with high orders Monday. The decorations were handed over to them by Yoshitane Kiuchi, chief of the protocol section, in the Foreign Office Monday afternoon.

Premier Chang was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia with the Grand Cordon, Dr. Yuan and Ambassador Li each with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Rear-Admiral Dolman Killed Off Java Coast During Naval Battle

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—Rear-Admiral Gormon Dolman, Commander of the allied naval squadron, was killed in action in the naval battle off the Java coast on March 27, the Reuter news agency reported here today from London. Rear-Admiral Dolman was appointed commander of the Netherlands East Indies fleet in 1939 after having served as commander of the Netherlands East Indies air force, the report declared.

U.S. MOTORISTS FACE CRITICAL SITUATION

Ten Million Severely Affected by Reduction in Oil and Gas Consumption

CONSUMPTION CUT 25%

To Turn Out Small Automobiles To Save Fuel—Bicycle Types Limited Too

Domei

BERLIN, MARCH 15.—Ten million motorists in the eastern and northwestern coastal areas of the United States will be affected by the United States Government order to cut down oil and gasoline consumption in these areas by 25 per cent beginning March 19, according to Washington reports received here via Lisbon today.

The measure was said to have been taken as a result of considerable losses in tankers through actions of German submarines, the report stated.

Cyclists in the United States have not been forgotten by the Government, the report stated, adding that in the future, only two types of bicycles will be made while smaller and lighter automobiles will be manufactured to economize on the use of gasoline and oil.

Meantime, the New York Daily Mirror stated today that oil and gasoline reserves along the eastern coast are steadily declining and this drop has assumed "catastrophical dimensions" especially after the sinking of a large number of tankers by U-boats.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, the president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has requested all the company's refineries in States further to the west to send large quantities of fuel to Atlantic States to alleviate the desperate situation there, according to the report.

25 MALAYS VISITING JAPAN

To Study Culture and Learn Reason For Greatness of Nippon

Twenty-five pro-Japanese Malays from Malaya have recently come as visitors to Japan, the leading Power of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia.

These representatives were chosen from among the sympathizers of Japan, whose sincerity expressed toward the Japanese Forces after their conquest of Malaya is unforgettable and also for their unselfish efforts in gaining the sympathy of their own people toward this country.

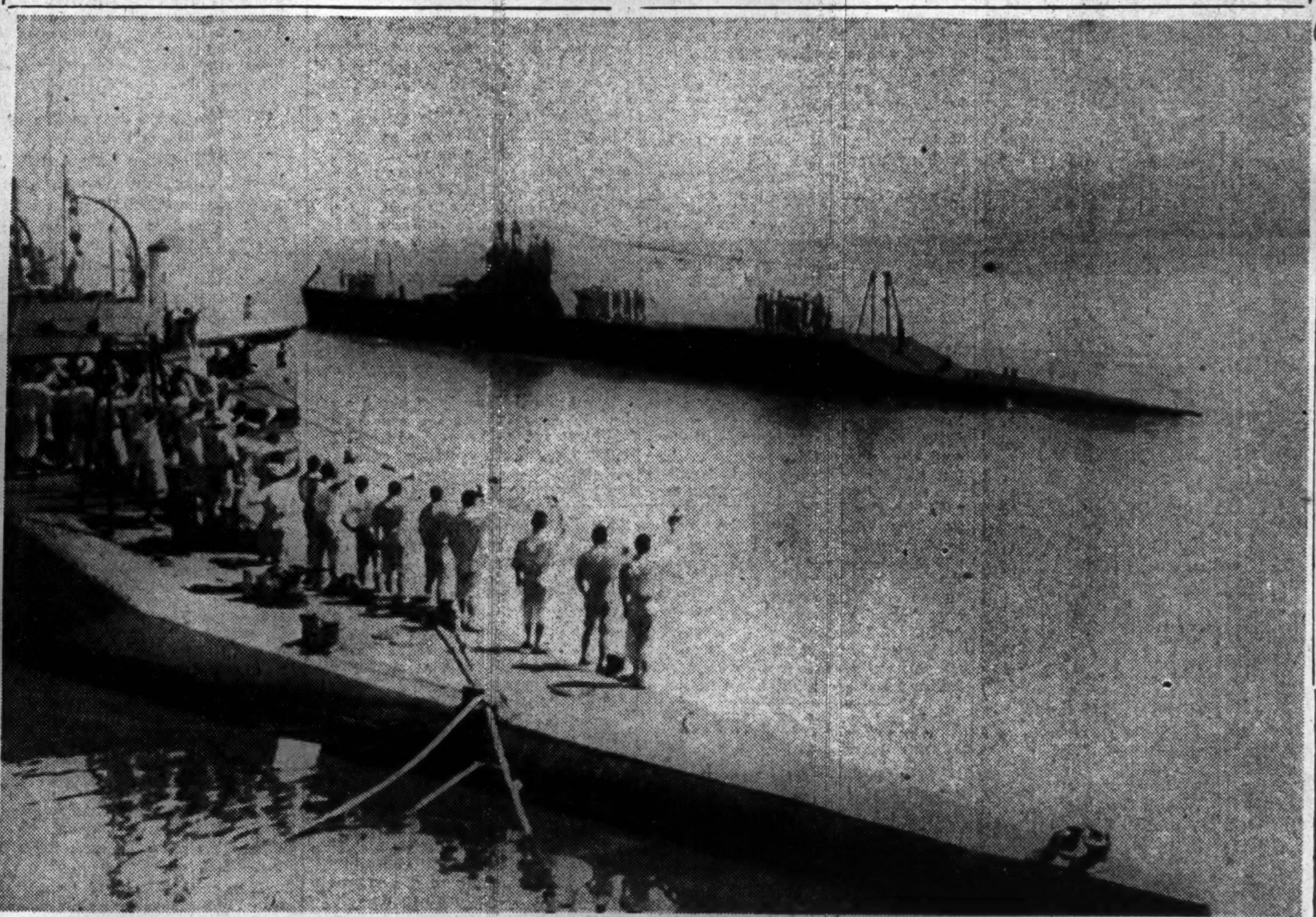
The party arrived at Hiroshima on March 15, headed by Sub-Lieutenant Sato, and attracted the people's attention with their robust physiques.

According to their itinerary, they will make a round of visits to the various cities in order to study the culture of Japan with the view to grasping more fully the Japanese spirit vis-a-vis the essence of powerful Japan and will take their knowledge as gifts to their home country.

In this connection, Mr. Osman, a Malay, and a graduate of the Pinan College, gave his first impression of Japan, declaring.

"With the rise of Shonanto, the whole of Malaya has awakened to a new era. While under the hands of the British Army, we were forced to listen to wild propaganda about Japan, but now that we have seen Japan and the composure and the placidity of the people, we are impressed by her almost inhuman power."

Enemy Shipping Beware!



Operations by daring Imperial submarines along the American Pacific coast have become freer and more active than ever, the latest "bag" being two merchant vessels, totaling 17,000 tons, in two days. America's sea lane to Australia is thus subject to a three-fold menace—from Japanese surface craft, airplanes and submarines. In the above picture, taken by Cameraman Kimura of the Navy Press Corps, one of the Imperial undersea raiders is shown about to leave its base on a mission of destruction. Brother sailors are sending it off with cheers of encouragement. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

JAPAN'S SUCCESSES LAUDED BY FUEHRER

World Is Being Newly Shaped By Axis Powers, Declares Chancellor Hitler

SPEAKS ON MEMORIAL DAY

Reich and Its Allies Will Continue to Fight Until Enemy Is Crushed

Domei

BERLIN, March 15.—In a brief address on the occasion of Heroes Memorial Day, Chancellor Adolf Hitler today praised Japan's smashing land, sea and air blows which are breaking up the Democratic Powers.

"We all feel at this moment the greatness of the era in which we are living," the Fuehrer declared. "The world is being newly shaped. While in East Asia, the heroic Nipponese people—provocated, insulted and economically throttled like the German and Italian people—with gigantic blows on sea, in the air and on land, are breaking up the Democratic capitalistic fortress. In Europe prerequisite conditions are being created."

Will Fight On

Chancellor Adolf Hitler made a solemn pledge of determination that the Reich and its allies will continue fighting until the security for a lasting peace is established that is, until the annihilation of the enemy of peace.

The Fuehrer prefaced his address by recalling the Memorial Day held on the same site two years ago. "When in 1940, we commemorated in this very hall the Heroes Memorial Day, our people, the German nation and its armed forces after decades of humiliating enslavement were again fighting for our freedom and future against the old enemies because the defenseless weakness of the Reich did not satisfy them any more than the economic misery they had imposed on us."

The Fuehrer in this connection then referred briefly to the Riom trial, declaring that the characteristic of this trial is that not a single word has been mentioned of the guilt of those responsible for the war, while only inferior war preparations are being discussed. "We see in this a mentality incomprehensible to us, but which, perhaps, is better than anything else revealing to us the causes of the new war."

"In 1918, the statesmen of Britain, France and America, who were responsible for the war at that time, arrived at the mad decision not to allow the German Reich under any circumstances to rise again to a factor of

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW ZEALAND NEEDS MEN

Conscription Age Limit May Be Elevated to 50 Years

Domei

LISBON, March 15.—Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, declared yesterday that the Government intends to elevate the conscription age limit to 50 years and also to adopt a 60-hour week labor system in all industrial plants, according to an International News Service dispatch from Wellington today.

The report adds that for the purpose of further strengthening national defense, the New Zealand Government has decided to mobilize male and female labor on a more extensive scale and to extend the hours of labor.

SPAIN'S AIR HEAD IN BERLIN

Gallarza to See Spaniards Take Oath As Pilots

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Chief of the General Staff of the Spanish Air Force, Major-General Eduardo Gallarza, arrived in the German Capital Friday to pay a visit to the German air force.

During his stay in Germany, Major-General Gallarza will participate in the solemn ceremony of delivering the oath by Spanish fighter plane pilots on a German military airport, prior to the departure of the pilots to the Eastern front.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

BENNETT URGES DRASTIC REORGANIZATION IN ARMY TRAINING

Information from Saigon states that Major-General Gordon Bennett has made appeals for urgent reorganization in the present system of army training in Australia.

"If there had been more Australian troops in Malaya, there might have been a different story to tell," declared Major-General Bennett before the Millions Luncheon Club gathering. In the course of his talk, Bennett appealed for simplicity in operation and immediate drastic reorganizations in the present system of army training.

"The latest lesson we Australians could learn from the Japanese is simplicity of staff-work," urged the Major-General.

QUEENSLAND ECONOMIZES ON ELECTRICITY

In Queensland, Australia, the government has passed a regulation early this week, whereby intensified lighting restriction will be put into force. The new rule will require all consumers to cut down drastically lighting system in homes, offices and business houses.

CIVILIAN REGISTRATION BEGINS IN AUSTRALIA

Civilian registration began Sunday in all Australia. That means every civilian in Australia who is a British subject and who has passed the 16th birthday is required to register between now and March 25. An identification card will be given to all registrants and this card will have to be carried on the person at all time. Soldiers, nurses and other people engaged in full time defense service are exempted from this ruling, the information revealed.

ANOTHER FIRE BREAKS OUT ON NORMANDIE

According to word reaching here, another fire broke out on the former 85,000-ton French luxury liner, Normandie, which has been lying on her side in New York harbor since she was gutted by a fire on February 9. The fire was quickly put out but some damage was caused, the report concluded.

AXIS FORCES SCORE SMASHING VICTORIES

Successes Extend From Eastern Front to North Africa And Caribbean Sea

U-BOATS SINK 151 SHIPS

Italian Warplanes Carry Out Terrific Bombing Raids on Tobruk Harbor

Domei

BERLIN, March 16.—Indicating increasing vigor of German offensives, the High Command today revealed that smashing gains were achieved yesterday on all fronts extending from the eastern front to North Africa and as far southwest as the Caribbean Sea.

On the eastern front, German, Slovak and Croat combined units repulsed powerful enemy thrusts in northeastern Taganrog and the Donetz area, of southern Ukraine.

In the central European front, enemy forces, which were being encircled during the past several days, were successfully annihilated.

German artillery shelled Soviet transports at Leningrad and showered destruction on military industries within the city. It was disclosed that Soviet forces lost 138 tanks along the entire eastern front on March 13 and 14.

Referring to the North African front, the announcement revealed that an enemy merchant ship was seriously damaged at Tobruk by bomb attacks, while a German submarine torpedoed another enemy vessel north of Sollum.

German submarines, stalking enemy ships in the Caribbean, have sunk 12 merchant vessels totaling 70,000 tons and damaged another craft with torpedo hits.

With these results, German submarines have accounted for 151 enemy ships, aggregating 1,029,000 gross registered tons, including 58 oil tankers adding up to 442,000 gross registered tons, since naval operations commenced in the Atlantic, the High Command declared.

Meanwhile, German torpedo boats and minesweepers, brushed aside superior British forces of destroyers and torpedo boats, and seriously damaged one destroyer, one torpedo boat and set fire to three other British vessels. The Germans suffered no losses in these engagements, the announcement concluded.

Widespread Raids

Domei

ROME, March 15.—In widespread aerial activity throughout North Africa yesterday, Italian air formations dealt

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Submarines Active Along West Coast of America

MORESBY HIT AGAIN

Japanese submarines operating boldly and freely along the American Pacific coast, sank two ships, one off San Francisco and the other off Mendocino, early this month, according to an Imperial Headquarters' announcement released at 3:20 p.m. Monday. The announcement reads:

"Imperial Japanese submarines operating in the west coast area of the American mainland sank a 10,000-ton tanker in the offing of San Francisco on March 1 and a 7,000-ton freighter in the neighboring sea of Mendocino on March 2."

JAPANESE SUBMARINE ATTACK INCREASES

At a time when the sea lane between the United States and Australia has been exposed to the constant menace of attack by the Japanese Forces with the acquisition of sea and air power in the Southwestern Pacific by Japan, operations of Japanese submarines along the American Pacific coast have become freer and more active than ever before.

Japanese submarines are daringly operating in those waters after having successfully broken through vigilant enemy cordons. The result is that a 10,000-ton tanker and a 7,000-ton freighter were sunk in two days, as reported in the official communique. Sea traffic of the United States now is subjected to free attacks by Japanese submarines. The report will surely give a great shock to Americans, coming as it did shortly after the bombardment of Santa Barbara in California by a Japanese submarine on the night of February 24.

San Francisco is the center of marine transportation of materials along the American Pacific coast and naturally the activity of Japanese submarines in its neighboring waters will be a really great menace to American shipping.

JAPANESE PUSHING ON IN NEW GUINEA

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, March 16.—According to a Sydney radio report received here today, the Japanese Forces, which effected successful landings at Salamaua and Lae, on the northern coast of British New Guinea, at dawn March 8 are now pressing hard on the Australian Defense Forces in New Guinea.

The radio report said that severe fighting is now under way between the Japanese and Australian forces in a jungle zone north of Port Moresby.

Meanwhile, Port Moresby was subjected to another severe bombing by the Japanese Air Units on March 15, it is learned.

Review of the Week

The biggest items of news of world-wide significance during the week under review are the occupation of Rangoon by the Japanese Army and the unconditional surrender of the entire Netherlands East Indies troops on Java Island to the Japanese. These events mark a great turning point in the present war in that they signify the collapse of the ABCD enemy camp in the Southwestern Pacific. Japan has now secured and can make free use of many advance posts which have hitherto served the enemy's purposes in the extensive area of Greater East Asia, 8,000 kilometers in diameter.

Furthermore, the Japanese Forces have taken possession, in the newly occupied regions, of the rich resources which Britain, the United States and the Netherlands have lost. Concerning the oil resources in these regions, the United States and Britain are assiduous in giving out false propaganda to the effect that as all oil fields have been wrecked completely, it will take Japan at least two years to restore them to working order. This, however, is far from the truth. The fact is just as was described by a correspondent of the Asahi on the spot in one of his reports to his paper. According to this report, the enemy's work of destruction was very incomplete. This was partly due to the fact that the Japanese tank units gave the enemy so hot a pursuit that they did not allow him time to complete his destructive work, but another important cause was, as a prisoner of war revealed, that the enemy went about his destructive work rather lukewarmly because he was misled by spurious reports of the superiority of the Allied forces of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands East Indies into the belief that the Japanese occupation would prove only ephemeral and that the lost ground would soon be recovered.

Anyway, Japan has taken over from the enemy the enormous oil resources in the extensive area of Greater East Asia. As to the small portion of plants which has actually been destroyed, repair work is being pushed by Japanese parties of experts. Since there are, moreover, many oil fields yet to be explored, it is impossible to form a correct estimate of the very large quantities of gasoline and heavy oils which will be obtained hereafter.

One of the Japanese experts who once visited American factories, commenting on America's methods of production, said something to the following effect:—

Nothing But A Trick

"As I was told that America's 'conveyer system' is very splendid, I went all the way from Europe to inspect American factories. I saw the process of the manufacture of American airplanes, but I gained nothing from it except that I became convinced that the 'conveyer system' was, as in Charlie Chaplin's 'Modern Times' a sheer trick. What interested me was rather that sit-down strikes were in vogue among American workers—a phenomenon which is absolutely unknown in Japan."

On the contrary, Japan has now secured all kinds of materials necessary for the conduct of the war and has mastered excellent methods of converting them into war materials and arms.

Above all, the Japanese Forces have the fighting spirit which Britain and the United States are now trying in vain to copy at this late hour. The closest cooperation among the land, sea and air forces in the execution of strategical plans is still another asset which the enemy forces are sadly lacking. Thanks to these fine qualities of the Japanese Forces, within only three days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan gained virtual control of the Pacific and Indian oceans, a fact which is now widely admitted in the world. Hugh Dalton, the British Minister of Wartime Economy, for instance, acknowledged that because her command of the Southwestern Pacific has put Japan in a favorable position of self-sufficiency for the execution of a prolonged war. It has now become absolutely impossible to bring her to her knees by means of economic pressure. He nevertheless added, as his official position compelled him to do, that Japan must be subjected to armed attacks from land, sea and air. It is, however, very doubtful whether what Mr. Dalton calls British armed attacks can be successfully delivered against the Japanese. It has been revealed that in Britain, the land, sea and air forces commands have always been at cross purposes.

Fatal British Defect

Mr. Collin Bendnall, in an article in the Daily Mail, pointed out this fatal

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HEAVIER TAX BURDEN FOR SOUTH AFRICANS

All-Round Increase in Levies Planned by Government for New Fiscal Year

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 7.—The South African Government for the coming fiscal year is increasing its tax-payers' burden in many respects. The gold mines will also be hit by the Government's new financial schemes.

The normal gold mine tax will remain unchanged but the so-called special contribution tax will be increased from 16 to 20 per cent of net profits.

Also the so-called special trade profit duty levied on all business enterprises will be increased, so that, together with the unaltered excess profit tax it will yield £4,000,000 annually in excess of the previous year.

Higher Gold Tax

The increased gold tax is to net an additional £1,460,000.

Last year's gold production reached the new record high of £120,000,000 as compared with £45,500,000 two years ago. The total State revenue last year amounted to £79,500,000. This year £88,000,000 will be taken in. War expenditures last year amounted to £72,000,000, of which 50 per cent were covered by tax revenues.

In the new fiscal year, expenditures for national defense are to amount to £80,000,000. Imports of the South African Union last year reached the record high of £100,000,000 as compared with £96,000,000 the year before while exports exclusive of gold and wool amounted to £31,000,000 and £28,000,000 respectively.

The difference however is more than covered by gold and wool exports. The United States attained first place among the exporters to the South African Union with exports valued at £38,000,000 while England's share decreased by £5,000,000 to £30,000,000.

For lower incomes, compulsory saving is introduced to a limited extent in as much as 10 per cent of all income tax is credited to savings accounts.

Transocean

LISBON, March 6.—Merciless heat and an unusually long drought are threatening to destroy the crop in South Africa and to decimate the stock of cattle, according to reports reaching the Portuguese Colonial Ministry.

The maize crop is especially menaced. It is the most important agricultural product in South Africa.

For a considerable time now more than 50 districts have been suffering from a terrible drought. Many farmers have given up their farms already. Pastures useful for feeding cattle are decreasing, and herds are being driven to those parts of the country which have not been so hard hit by the dry spell.

The reports reaching the Ministry conclude by stating that the situation in the Union of South Africa is "extremely serious."

Japan's Successes Lauded by Fuehrer

(Continued From Page 1)

economic, let alone of political, life, enjoying equal rights," he declared. "From this purpose all other measures of injustice have emanated to which the Reich had been exposed since the unfortunate day of the armistice.

"The German people who had lost faith in themselves and their leaders had to change their fate which one could not remove by submission, but which could only be defeated by a uniform will-power and fortitude. The outcome of this submission without any energy to change the compulsory conditions imposed upon us was not only politically and militarily dishonoring, but especially economically, truly destructive.

Faced With Collapse

"One of the most industrious peoples of the world experienced a progressive diminution of its economic foundations and a collapse of its existence. It could be foreseen in how short a period our people must fall back into their material distress, and the Reich would no longer be able to resist the annihilation imposed upon it owing to its own disintegration of human strength.

"This economic breakdown of the German people, one of the strongest Central European Powers, however, neither gave victory to the enemies for it had been concealed to them by their hatred that the impoverishment of the economic prosperity of the so-called victors."

Chancellor Hitler declared that immediately after National Socialism ascended to power, instead of learning from Germany's model measures in the economic and social field, the capitalistic Powers began resuming the old slogans of hatred in order to prepare their nations for the new struggle.

When in 1940, he said, "we had to commemorate our nation's Heroes Memorial Day at war, we did so in the proud realization of having won the first phase in a conflict imposed on us against our will. With the greatest confidence we could then hope of weathering successfully also the second phase. And in fact, in March, 1941, achievements lay behind us on one years' fighting of historically unique dimensions.

"In the victorious campaign in the north and west without precedent Europe was purged of continental enemy forces.

"Today we behold the collaboration of the Jewish wirepullers spread across the whole world, who, in joint attack, in conspiracy of Democracy and Bolshevism, believe to be able to destroy the whole of Europe. Providence has enabled us to withhold on all battlefields this coalition of Jewish Marxism and capitalism. Let us thank Him from our heart without whose protection and shield, all human strength, all industriousness and all courage would have been in vain.

"For behind us is a year not only of the biggest fighting in world history, but also of the hardest test of our own people, a test which—this may be said today—has been weathered not only by the front but also at home.

"That the German people are not afraid of threats by men they have proved often enough in history. This time, however, they were tested not only by the force of enemy weapons and by the numerically seemingly inexhaustible stream of blood of primitive people, but by the most cruel hardships of nature. Today it may be said that winter is behind us, such as has not been experienced in Central and Eastern Europe for 140 years.

"Our soldiers and those of our allies during the past four months have been cruelly tested by Providence as to their intrinsic value. They have stood this test in a manner permitting no one to doubt that whatever fate has in store for us it can only be easier than that which lies behind."

The Fuehrer also declared that "History within a few months will probably be in a position to state whether the sacrifice of hecatombs of Russian lives in this struggle was or was not the right thing from the military viewpoint."

"But one thing we know, however, already," he said. "The Bolshevist hordes which did not succeed in defeating German and allied soldiers during this winter will be defeated and annihilated by us in the forthcoming summer."

He declared in conclusion:

"These years of battle will nevertheless be shorter than the years of that long and blessed peace which will be the outcome of the present struggle. To shape this peace in such a manner that it will do justice to the sacrifices of our soldiers from all classes of our people is the task of the National Socialist state. For they have all fallen for the eternal German people, our common greater German Reich and a better community of nations of our continent.

"May Lord God, therefore, grant us all the strength to do also in the future what duty demands of us." With this request we bow reverentially before the dead heroes and before their next of kin who are mourning for them and before all other victims of this war."

Leaving for Imperial Palace

Two hours after his arrival in Tokyo on Monday, the Premier of Manchoukuo repaired for the Imperial Palace to sign his name in the Court Register. A busy schedule is ahead of him. Today he will be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall. He is shown above leaving the Imperial Hotel Monday morning for the Imperial Palace.

MANY TRAVEL TO BUDAPEST

Transocean

BUDAPEST, March 4.—Notwithstanding the war, the number of travelers to Budapest increased in 1941 by comparison with the previous year, the respective figures being 354,175 and 272,070 in the case of persons paying a longer visit and 1,174,925 and 867,190 in that of travelers whose stay in the capital was limited to a single night.

The number of visitors from other parts of Hungary and also from the German Reich increased noticeably, in both cases, by about fifty per cent.

Whereas 19,095 visitors from Germany were counted in 1940, this number rose to 28,537 in 1941. Visitors from Italy likewise increased last year, while the number of those from Bulgaria, Turkey, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland remained approximately the same.

Axis Forces Score Smashing Victories

(Continued From Page 1)

serious losses to enemy shipping and military equipment, the High Command announced today.

In terrific bombing raids over Tobruk harbor yesterday, a medium sized enemy merchant vessel was seriously damaged while eight Curtiss Wright warplanes were shot down during an encounter with strong British air units over the same area, without the loss of a single Italian fighter.

Italian air forces operating over Ain Gazala, west of Tobruk, swooped down on concentrations of enemy tanks and destroyed or set fire to ten tanks. One Italian plane failed to return after the fray.

Flying in mass formations over Malta again, Italian warplanes wreaked havoc on important military establishments and set fire to La Venezia and Halfar airports there.

In the western Atlantic, active Italian submarines sank 21,000 tons of enemy shipping yesterday, the announcement concluded.

Down 3,134 Planes

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 16.—Competent Berlin quarters announced Saturday night that the German anti-aircraft artillery, since the beginning of the German-Soviet War, shot down on the Eastern front 3,134 enemy airplanes.

In addition to these, anti-aircraft artillery employed in ground fighting destroyed numerous bunkers, tanks, batteries and also several vessels.

One particularly successful anti-aircraft artillery regiment shot down thus far over 250 Soviet airplanes.

Attacks Broken Up

D.N.B.

MADRID, March 16.—The military correspondent of the ABC, in a brief comment on the situation of the Eastern front, declares that the Bolshevist attacks are further systematically broken up.

The position of Soviet groups, separated from the main Soviet forces is particularly precarious in the southern Ukraine, where the beginning of the thaw is hampering the operations even more than frost and snow had impeded them before.

From recent events, the commentator asserts, it can be concluded that the abortive so-called Soviet offensive is entering its final phase. He states everyone with a map in front of him can see for himself that the results of the desperate Soviet winter offensives are rather insignificant.

SHORTAGE OF SHIPS TROUBLES BRITONS

Causes Curtailment in Rations And Further Reduction in Imports

Transocean

MADRID, March 5.—The curtailing of rations and a further cut in imports are the result of a shortage of bottoms in Britain, according to the London correspondent of the Spanish newspaper Ya.

Hugh Dalton President of the Board of Trade had recently declared, the correspondent says, that in view of the great demand made on shipping by the extension of the war, all shipments which do not directly serve the war must be cancelled, and that many factories producing such articles as furniture and luxuries must close down in order to shift their employes and machinery, not to speak of their raw materials, to the war industries.

Then Major Lloyd George, Under-Secretary of the Board of Trade, had been compelled to tell the House of Commons that food rations would have to be cut, and that foodstuffs which had hitherto been unrationed would have to come under the rationing scheme.

The House also discussed the increasing speculation and dealing in the black market, which one M. P. described as the worst kind of treason. Life imprisonment and confiscation of property are being demanded as the penalty for speculators.

Major Lloyd George had to admit that the black market was a danger to the country.

But the attention of the public has been drawn even more to the present difficulties by the introduction of standard cloth for clothing apparel. The fact that this should have to be done in a country which in the past had supplied other countries with textiles was especially dumbfounding, the correspondent writes. This new material will be dyed in different colors, and the State will watch its production, its quality and its prices, which are to be kept low. The cut will also be standardized. Exceptions will be granted to London's guild of first-class tailors, who will still be able to make suits from different kinds of stuff for export.

Review of the Week

(Continued from Page 1)

defect inherent in the British forces. He stressed the following points in his article:

"1. The recent series of defeats has confronted Britain with another war which now grips her. That is to say, there is a conflict between the army, the naval and the air force of Britain. This quarrel is really shocking.

"2. Officers of the naval, army and air forces have each a narrow breadth of view and there is no harmony between them. They do not mix together socially either.

"3. There is a grievous lack of coordination in the matter of communication also. The army, the navy and the air forces adhere each to their respective lines of communication in modern wireless communications, with the result that there is much complexity and overlapping.

"4. The Imperial Defense College, in which officers selected from the military, naval and air forces had been carrying on researches together, was closed simultaneously with the outbreak of the war in 1939 for reasons which have never been officially explained."

These facts show clearly that what Mr. Dalton calls armed attacks on Japan from land, sea and air stand no chance of success. Conceding that Britain has decided to send her forces which are anything but united to the Japanese waters, what is the present state of British shipping? The position of British shipping was clearly explained by Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, when he said that his Government had done everything possible to withdraw as many ships as possible from domestic lines of communication and as many submarines for escort from the Atlantic theater of war in order to transport British forces and arms to East Asia, but the limited shipping facilities available obliged it to content itself with only partial defense in East Asia.

That is to say, the extension of the battle lines and the loss of shipping—Britain has lost 20 per cent of her entire shipping according to her own official announcement—have rendered the shortage of ship bottoms really disastrous. To make the situation worse for Britain, her shipbuilding program is at sixes and sevens.

Aiming at What?

Engineer Rear-Admiral Charles Edwin Sutton (retired) complained in the Daily Mail that all people are at a loss to know what the British shipbuilding program aims at. In reply to a question of why the Government is building merchant ships with a speed of 10 to 12 knots only, he writes, the Government explained that it is for the purpose of economizing in boilers and fuel storage equipment. Asked whether it was not advisable for the Government to attach greater importance to speed than to economy, the Government replied that the ships uneconomically built would find few purchasers after the war. According to the Government plan, he says, British ships can make only three voyages a year to the Middle East by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The President of a well-known British shipping company, at a recent general meeting of its shareholders, stated that merchant ships commandeered by the Government had been lost one after another and that it was impossible to build new ships. He frankly admitted that the coffers of all British shipping companies are empty.

It is obvious in such circumstances that Mr. Dalton's "armed attacks on Japan from sea, land and air" are absolutely impossible. This is especially so, as Britain is now cut off from the supply of rubber and tin from Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, nor is she able to import foodstuffs from Australia any longer. Far from being able to attack Japan, Britain is finding it difficult to maintain the livelihood of her own people. Illegal deals in necessities of life are so rampant in Britain at present that the British authorities are taxing their brains to find effectual means of dealing with these offenses. There is no saying but that Britain, who was once the biggest colonial Empire of the world, will share the fate of the Netherlands one of these days.

FARM CULTIVATION IN RUMANIA UPPED

Italy Also Increases Acreage of Wheat—Spain to Produce More Sun Flower

Transocean

BERLIN, March 8.—The appeal of Turkey and Rumania to their respective peoples for increased cultivation is highlight of the week ending March 8 from an economic viewpoint.

Turkey is backing up her appeal by placing grain at the disposal of the people, while Rumania is demanding that every unused plot of land outside cities and villages be utilized for increasing agricultural production. For this purpose the Bucharest Government has bought 1,600,000 kilograms of hemp seed and 450,000 tons of cotton and other seeds.

The Greek Agricultural Bank, through its branches throughout Greece, has placed large quantities of potato seeds at the disposal of farmers.

Italy has increased the acreage for wheat from 325,000 acres to 500,000. Spain has decreed a larger cultivation of sun flowers, while Switzerland has ordered the addition of a certain percentage of barley flour to bread flour.

Milk production in Switzerland has dropped by 5.3 per cent as a result of a reduction in the number of its cattle.

In order to safeguard food for her population, France has proclaimed all agricultural establishments to be of national importance, so that henceforth all male and female hands over 14 years of age are liable to compulsory labor.

Thanks to the supply of bread grain by the Axis Powers, the distribution of bread and an increase of bread rations have been possible again in Athens.

At Bremen a tobacco-growing and trading company has been formed for promoting the cultivation of tobacco in the Ukraine, particularly tobacco for cigars and cigarettes.

Of interest also last week was the conclusion of a contract in Sweden in regard to the construction of the longest suspension railway in Europe, which will be about 100 kilometers long and which will serve for the transportation of ores.

Another item of interest was the completion of a big electric power plant at Ungvar, in the Carpathians, which took three years to build.

Soon after the termination of the present period of frost, the big water reservoirs of power stations will be filled and large stretches of upper Hungary will then be supplied with electric power. Much coal will be saved.

Holland is likewise obliged to economize in coal. She has again put into operation a large number of windmills for this purpose. Since 1934 about 2,200 windmills have been idle, and in 1940 only 200 were in operation.

As far as raw material production is concerned, a report has come in from southern France in regard to the opening of sulphur and slate pits.

Croatia and Slovakia have also announced the forthcoming opening and extension of coal pits.

Italy has reported an increase in the output of quicksilver, making it the highest ever attained so far.

Crude oil production from asphalt has also been increased in Sicily.

Some importance is attached to the conclusion of cement negotiations between Germany and Slovakia as well as to the prolongation of the German-Danish transfer agreement.

BRITISH POLICY TAINTED WITH LEFTIST TENDENCY

Influence of Independent Labor Party in England Steadily Mounting

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—The Leftist course in British domestic policy, initiated since Sir Stafford Cripps' entry into the British War Cabinet, is steadily progressing, according to reports from Swedish newspaper correspondents.

London political quarters are agreed that significant inner political developments are under way which must be fought through if England is to win the war.

Characteristic of the situation is the much remarked article entitled "Evolution is in progress," by the Labor Party's theorist, Professor Harold Laski.

In this article Laski speaks of the revolution of Britishers' hearts and sentiments which must find expression in legislative and organizatorial measures. If this is not done soon, Professor Laski declares, then the Churchill Government must fall, because the only way to victory is to let the people have a share in shaping things which are due them.

The Independent Labor Party which, in the House of Commons, musters only three seats, and whose influence however is steadily growing, has convened a mass meeting for this week-end under the slogan "Socialism at present."

State Controls Enterprises

Transocean

BUCHAREST, March 6.—Two thousand Jewish and foreign business enterprises, commanding a capital of 20 milliard lei, have been placed under the control of the Under-Secretary of State for Rumanization and colonization, it is announced here. The transfer of economic and industrial funds to the amount of 1,500,000,000 lei to Rumanian citizens has also been endorsed.

Five Prominent Anglo-Americans Killed In Mysterious Plane Crash Near Kunming

Domei

LISBON, March 15.—Five prominent Anglo-Americans closely connected with the Chungking regime and seven others were killed last Saturday evening in an airplane crash near Kunming, it was learned here today from Chungking.

Among the 12 reported dead are Major-General Lancelot Dennys, head of the British military mission to Chungking, Arthur Lynch, financial adviser to the Chungking regime and the Central Bank of China, Major Otto C. George, member of the United States Magruder military mission to Chungking, Lieutenant Fredrick Kohler, member of the United States Stillwell military mission to Chungking, and Percy Jones Russell, official of the British Embassy.

The 17-passenger Douglas transport, operated by the China National Aviation Corporation crashed while bound for Chungking.

Although the cause of the accident still remains a mystery it is believed that mechanical difficulties forced the plane down, the report disclosed.

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Chungking After Interception of Burma Route

YOMIURI—General Sir Archibald Wavell in an interview with newspapermen on March 12 said the fall of Rangoon is a greater loss than that of Singapore, because not only has this given Japan the foothold for direct attack on India, but the only supply road to Chungking has been intercepted.

The Burma route has been the only supply channel of materials to Chungking since the closing of the Hanoi-Yunnan route. With the enlargement of the war situation in Malaya, Chungking persistently appealed to the United States and Britain for counter-measures because of the impending loss of the Burma route. Immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, about 20 merchant vessels of the 10,000-ton class used to arrive at Rangoon every month carrying gasoline and railway, communications and other materials there from New York by way of Capetown and Colombo. Goods unloaded at Rangoon were forwarded to Chungking via Kunming. When Singapore fell and the Burmese border was threatened Chungking apparently gave up hope of relying upon the Burma route and declared that "it has decided on methods to receive goods direct from India." This declaration was issued on February 19. Since the Japanese Forces occupied Rangoon on March 8 the Burma route has been virtually suspended.

How vital this blood transfusion route was to Chungking can be seen from what Owen Lattimore, American political adviser to Chungking, said on his return home. He said the systematic resistance strength of Chungking will crumble in less than one year after the interception of the route.

The great question facing the Chungking regime is what policy it will follow after the interruption of this route. There are two possible courses of action that Chungking may follow. One is to reopen the supply route from the Soviet Union and the other is the Assam-Sikang route, usually known as the Tibetan route.

Dr. Sven Hedin, famous Swedish explorer, who knows the topographical features of the projected route, amused at the idea of constructing this route, called it a foolish plan and declared that there is practically no route possible after the fall of Rangoon. The Chungking regime in accordance with a decision at its ninth plenum held in December decided to maintain its traditional Japan-resisting policy through collaboration with the United States and Britain and, in spite of mounting adverse conditions, is stubbornly resisting this country. It will be necessary for Japan to give up all lukewarm steps and chastise Chungking until it perishes.

Expansion of the Fighting Strength

MIYAKO—In his recent radio speech, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the War Office, stressed the need for the expansion of productive power, security of the livelihood of the nation and elimination of culture based on liberalism. He declared that the consolidation of the domestic structure through the attainment of these objectives is the secret of victory in the present war which bids fair to become prolonged.

Historians contend that the decline of the Roman Empire was due to the fact that the domestic structure and especially the economic organization of the country was left imperfect after the brilliant victories scored on the battlefield. It is hardly necessary to point out that the perfection of the domestic structure means the expansion of the country's strength to an extent which enables Japan to stand and bring to a successful conclusion the War of Greater East Asia.

America's Theory of Counter-Attack on Japan

HOCHI—The daring bombardment of the Californian coast by a Japanese submarine and a second big raid on Pearl Harbor by Japanese Naval Air Units have struck terror into the American mind and popular resentment and discontent with the Government is growing in America.

In order to divert public attention from attacks on the Government, a theory of speedy counter-attacks on Japan seems to be advanced in some quarters in America and is engaging a great deal of attention. The New York Times, sponsor of this theory, argues that America's production of war materials is not enough to make good the mounting consumption of these goods and that as America is sure to suffer final defeat if she continues her present inactivity in the face of Japan's vigorous advance, she must act promptly and start crushing counter-attacks on Japan. If America really has the courage to attack Japan, nothing is more welcome to the Japanese Forces, but in the helpless state in which America is now placed, she will be unable to pursue such tactics.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, America has had her Pacific and Asiatic Squadrons annihilated by the Japanese Navy, and, moreover, she has lost Otorijima (Wake Island) and Guam Island, besides the paralyzing damages to the Pearl Harbor installations.

It must also be remembered that the morale among the Japanese officers and men stands incomparably higher than that among the American forces. In point of training also there is no comparison between the two. If ever the American Navy comes to attack Japan, that will afford the Japanese Navy an excellent opportunity to crush it.

In short, the theory of speedy counter-attacks on Japan, which is finding wider publicity in America, is merely a creation of the American Government to ward off the popular criticism directed against itself. President Roosevelt is to be pitied, for, realizing the impossibility of carring out the plans suggested, he has had to resort to such propaganda tactics. The American people who are being imposed upon in this way are the most unfortunate in the world today.

STEPS TO STABILIZE SHANGHAI CURRENCY

Banks Take Measures to Steady Financial Situation—New Fapi to Replace Old

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, March 16.—Banking and financial institutions here took further steps to stabilize the currency situation through measures taken by the Central Reserve Bank of China and the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The Japanese bank announced its decision on March 9 to fix the official quotations for the military yen in terms of the new fapi, while the value of the old fapi will vary with the daily market situation.

To safeguard the general public from the further depreciation in the value of the old legal tender, the Central Reserve Bank of China has ruled that separate accounts will be kept for the old and new fapi. From March 9 all depositors of the Reserve Bank are to open their accounts in terms of the new fapi, while those having accounts in the old legal tender will be allowed to make withdrawals only in the old fapi. Under its ruling the application for the exchange of old fapi for the new will be limited to 300 dollars.

Payments Only by New Fapi

All remittances within the peace areas will be paid only with the new legal tender, and taxes must be paid either in the new fapi or in cheques or other negotiable instruments issued by the Central Reserve Bank.

The Central Trust Company has announed that it will refused the old fapi for fire and marine insurances and will keep separate accounts for fixed and current savings, trust deposits and trust investments paid in the old legal tender.

Increased confidence in the notes of the Central Reserve Bank was shown following the decision of the Yokohama Specie Bank to make quotations of the military note in terms of the new fapi by the great number of applications for the exchange of old fapi for the new at the Shanghai Branch of the Reserve Bank.

Hungary to Launch Ship

D.N.B.

BUDAPEST, March 16.—Hungary intends to launch her first seagoing vessel directly after Easter. It is a motor vessel of 4,000 tons and will be named Magyar Vitez. The building of further seagoing vessels is planned.

Another U.S. Tanker Sunk

Domei

VICHY, March 15.—According to a Havas report from Washington today, the United States Navy Department announced on March 15 that a large-type American oil-tanker has been torpedoed and has been sunk by an Axis submarine off the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

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WESTERN IDEOLOGY BASIS OF ALL EVILS

Prominent Japanese Commentator Urges Nation to Oust Anglo-Saxonism

The past successes of the American and British imperialistic designs throughout the world are due to their ideological invasions of the countries concerned, says Saburo Yoshida in an article in the March number of the Kaizo. Japan was the leading nation in the East to fall a victim to this ideological invasion, continues the writer, and he points out that the ultimate success of the war and of the formation of a new world wherein all nations will find their proper places, is the casting out of all traces of American and British ideologies, and the revival of the traditional spirit of ancient Japan. The article follows:

Singapore fell sooner than the world expected, and out of its death was born Shonanto.

Nobody imagined such a thing would happen when the China affair broke out. With the progress of the China affair the various ideologies which had come into being during the protracted warfare began to change with the alterations on the battle-front.

A popular opinion about the remarkable victories at Hawaii and Malaya is that superior airplanes and submarines were solely responsible for the victory of the Japanese Forces. The same opinion holds that Japan should have made peace after the victory at Hawaii and spend its time building up its strength to the point where it was at the time of the outbreak of the China affair.

Another popular opinion is that although the Japanese had been isolationist in outlook, they should now be expansionist.

The present writer thinks that these opinions are based on erroneous conceptions. From the Hawaiian battle the writer deduces the following reasons for the success of the Japanese.

The spirit of the young airmen who took part in the Battle of Hawaii is different from that of the ordinary man.

The spirit of the workmen who made the super-weapons of the Navy were the same as that of the fighters on the front. The weapons of the Japanese Forces are not mere technical products of the armaments factories. The workmen spared neither time nor labor to perfect their products.

If the ships, weapons, etc. used in the present war had been mere technical products the Japanese might not have won their remarkable victories.

In short, the national culture of Japan was responsible for the successes in the war.

Ideologies have a habit of differing widely from the real reasons of victory in war. This shows to what extent the British and American invasion in the sphere of ideologies has succeeded.

Rejecting the moral standards of American and British culture, and returning to the spiritual standards of ancient Japan, our young airmen used the mechanical perfection of our enemies to defeat them.

The present writer, therefore, intends to trace the development of the American and British ideological invasion of the East.

About the time that Portugal and Spain were trying to oust each other from the monopoly of their Eastern trade, the British and the Dutch were beginning to encroach in the East. Finally, the British and the Dutch ousted the Spanish and the Portuguese from the East. In 1588 the British Navy defeated the Spanish Armada. Twelve years later, about the time that the Battle of Sekigahara took place in Japan, the English adventurer, Will Adams, came to Japan in a Dutch boat, the De Liefde.

As the result of his efforts, the British gained a trading station at Hirado, and made large profits by selling arms, ammunition and leather goods to the Tokugawa Shogunate.

The English records of this period show that the British ideological invasion of Japan began at this time.

On September 2, 1615, Richard Cox, head of the British trading station at Hirado, wrote a letter to William Wickham in Yedo, saying, "The Spanish king invaded Portugal with force. This use of force is seen in all Spanish dealings with other countries in the East.

"They even think they can succeed with the same methods in the case of Japan.

"Your statement that the Spanish padre is their instrument for arousing the people to rebellion is no exaggeration.

Act accordingly, by all means, but take care that you do not suffer any violence from their hands."

Judging from this letter, the British trader warned the Bakufu against the Spanish attempt to take the country by causing a religious rebellion among the people. This led to the policy of seclusion, and even the Japanese who had gone abroad could not return to their own country. Japan isolated herself from the world.

But it is notable that the islands among which our Navy and Army are scoring such signal victories were at the time the stage for the activities of the famed Bahan ships of Japan. Numerous Japanese villages and communities were established among these islands, and hundreds of thousands of Japanese had settled there.

In 1619 the British and the Dutch completed a defensive alliance, and with their bases at Batavia and Hirado, the British and the Dutch began a systematic invasion of the East, taking over the lands hitherto cultivated and opened up by the Japanese pioneers.

They drove the Moslem sea-rovers from the China and Australasian seas, confiscating a vast amount of wealth, and gradually established their colonies in the East. They brought with them a new religion which helped them in their colonial policies.

Two hundred years later the Napoleonic wars caused the temporary fall of the Dutch, and Dutch territory in the East became the possession of France.

At this time there was an Englishman who put forward a plan to the Governor of India for driving the Dutch from the East and for establishing British supremacy. The plan succeeded partially, resulting in the founding of Singapore. This man was Stamford Raffles.

Raffles, under the guise of business, sent an emissary to Japan to investigate into the conditions there. It was the colonial policy of the British to thoroughly investigate into the existing conditions of the country they wished to colonize. They therefore used to send experienced scholars to make thorough surveys into the political conditions, as well as the Government, history, economics, geography, customs, traditions, natural resources and language of the country in question. Moreover they established libraries and museums in such countries where the researches could be carried out without arousing suspicion. They also established gospel societies based on medical treatment, and gained the good-will of the most influential men in the country.

All these various machines were unified into an organized whole by the church and the missionaries.

The sending of an emissary by Raffles to Japan becomes specially significant in this light. The information gleaned by the British during their years of contact with Japan formed the basis of their policies against this country.

With their airs of superiority, their aloof manners, and luxurious ways of living, they impressed the people, and carefully instilled a sense of respect and admiration for things British in the minds of the young sons of upper-class families. They persuaded those with ambition to come to England, and enter the schools and universities there, where they were further taught pro-British ideas. When they returned to their own country they unconsciously became the tools of the British.

When the British had all the information they wanted about the natural resources and agricultural conditions of the country, they instigated the managers of the agricultural districts to slacken their energies, and to participate in the capitalistic management of mining and agricultural enterprises. Needless to say, the capital for such enterprises were supplied by the British. They would also supply the capital for the construction of roads to facilitate the development of mines, and for the construction and improvement of harbors. Moreover, technicians and advisers were also supplied by the British. In the teaching of such technique to the Japanese, the British took care to teach them only those things that would make things convenient for the British.

In this way British colonial colleges and universities sprang up, teaching the students to think in the way the British wanted them to think.

The characteristic of the British educational institutions in the colonies is that they teach the pupils to look at the world, not impartially, but from the British point of view. In other words, they teach pupils to misinterpret the facts of history and geography.

America, formerly an English colony, rebelled against the British at one time in its history. But recently the Americans and the British have joined hands, aiming at Anglo-Saxon domination of the world. America succeeded in attaining a position of influence in the East because it followed the British methods of ideological invasion, and applied them to China.

For the Boxer and other uprisings in the beginning of the century the American Government obtained a vast sum of money as reparations. Eight years later the money was returned to the Chinese, after deducting the actual costs.

The money was spent in establishing educational institutions for the training of Chinese youths in the American way, and to pay the expenses of Chinese scholars residing in America. The result was to produce young Chinese, technically efficient, but with completely Americanized ideas, unconscious tools of the American Government. They were necessarily pro-American and anti-Japanese. America succeeded to such an extent that she ousted the British who had carefully cultivated their economic superiority in the East. The Chinese youths of those days are active men of 50 today.

If we examine the history of the Chungking regime we see that chief men have been Americanized Chinese, most of whom have received their education in America, and Chinese who have been completely influenced by American capital.

For the full expansion of American interests in China it was necessary to curtail the power of Japan. This policy is seen in the various restrictions imposed on Japan by America at the beginning of the Meiji Era, in the forced introduction of American advisers for the development of Hokkaido or in the unfair settlement of the Peace Treaty after the Russo-Japanese War.

But thirty years later, America took Hawaii, and after the Spanish-American War it obtained Guam and the Philippines. Thus it obtained military bases quite near China, and it was no longer absolutely necessary for America to concentrate on placing restrictions on the expanding power of Japan.

But Japan developed into a first-class power, and America could not bear this. With the Manchurian Incident and the anti-Japanese movements in San Francisco, America revealed its true intentions. Its anti-Japanese instigations in China became worse, until it finally caused the Greater East Asia War to break out. Thus America dug its own grave.

The ideological invasion of America and Britain is not restricted to China and their colonies. The history of Japan reveals that this ideological invasion has taken place within our own shores. The clouds of American and British ideologies obscure the horizon of Japanese thought, and the real meaning of the present war is not altogether clear to all Japanese. I wonder if all the Japanese scholars are able to interpret correctly the facts of history and geography.

How many men are there, born and bred in Japan, who can affirm with confidence that they are not influenced by American or British ways of thinking, of moving, of feeling, and of living?

Does anyone realize the meaning of the fact that the highest educational institutions for women in this country are connected with the American mission school?

The traditional idea of the Japanese family has been gradually influenced by the American idea of "Home, Sweet Home." American ways of thinking have invaded the Japanese family, and almost unconsciously it became the habit of Japanese to respect and admire all things American.

Liberalism, individualism, ideas of personal profit, and so forth, were not mere ideas in print. They invaded all spheres of daily-life in Japan, and affected the lives of all Japanese.

Even after the outbreak of the present war, there are still many who cannot wholly free themselves from the shackles of American thought, many who regret that they cannot obtain American cultural products.

All this shows the thoroughness and depths to which the American ideological invasion has taken place.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to adopt a high and broadminded outlook, a standpoint from which one can see the whole history of the world at a single glance, and judge the significance of every historical development at it proper worth.

The War of Greater East Asia marks the end of the four hundred years of Anglo-Saxon domination of the globe and the beginning of a new world, wherein every race in the world will find its proper place. The people, therefore, must cast off the influence of American and British ideologies, and revive the ancient spirit and culture of Japan, which has made our country into the great nation that it is. It is the spirit that counts, and only the thorough diffusion of this traditional Japanese spirit into the homes and lives of all the nation will succeed in making the story of American and British ideological invasion a "tale of long ago."

Wanton Destruction of Property

Unable to withstand the furious onslaughts of the Imperial Forces, the enemy is being forced to surrender or flee on all fronts. Before beating a hurried retreat, however, it is the usual vicious practice of the enemy troops to wantonly destroy property by resorting to scorched earth tactics, a vivid example of which is shown in the above photograph taken on the Burma front. (Censored by War Ministry).

Reich U-Boat's Adventurous Rescue Operation Of Italian Pilots in Mediterranean Sea Told

Transocean

ROME, March 4.—The adventurous rescue by a German submarine of the crew of an Italian torpedo airplane shot down over the Mediterranean was described in a report to today's Messagero.

"In the course of an attack against an enemy convoy which Captain Marino Marini had undertaken together with another torpedo airplane, he scored a torpedo hit on a big enemy ship.

"Immediately afterward his airplane was hit twice as a result of which two of its motors were put out of action. The machine, however, kept in the air but was being subjected to machine-gun fire from two enemy airplanes which attacked simultaneously.

"One of the motors was burning fiercely and there was nothing left for the Captain but to try to go down on water. His plane however began dropping at a lightning speed but the Captain succeeded in maneuvering his machine so as to alight on the water.

"Five men of the crew immediately jumped into a rubber boat, the sixth comrade could not be rescued. They were only 30 meters away from the plane when it disappeared in the water.

"In the distance they saw the convoy disappearing slowy. In rough sea they were drifting about for five hours when suddenly they heard some muffled roaring. A long black shadow emerged from the water which turned out to be a submarine. They fired a light rocket and were taken aboard.

"To their greatest joy it was a German submarine. Their comrades supplied them with dry clothes and everything they needed. After a few days' cruise they were dropped at some Italian base where they boarded an airplane which took them to their flying base."

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

house; and with these as a pretext he would pass the night under his roof. The illness which Shozan had contracted as a result of his past dissipations had, about this time, become quite serious, and he now walked about leaning on his cane.

For his sake Ozawa urged that he do the work which had been suggested to him by the apprentice of the second-hand bookshop—the writing of rough synopses of foreign adventure stories. There were 200 pages of them and should earn 30 yen. Shozan was so delighted as he listened to this that it was really touching. "We cannot both of us write novels, but on the other hand we seem destined to end up as characters in a novel, don't we?" Such was the thought which Ozawa now and then expressed to Shozan.

He had now arrived at that stage wherein his dreams and his self-confidence with respect to his own art seemed about to suffer extinction. The hopes of human life lay in dreaming about the morrow on the strength of one's confidence in one's own capacity. Should not Shozan, who for over 20 years had been ekeing out an existence confident that he was certain to do something worthwhile soon, yet thinking of all sorts of things and writing stories without success—should not he be respected merely for this? The lives of those who possess talent should be respected because of their talent, and as to those who are not endowed with talent, ought not these people be respected in the same way for the reason that they have succeeded in living their lives without the aid of talent? And as for himself, Ozawa reflected, he was already on the point of losing his breath at the gateway of life . . . Suddenly, he knew that the footsteps of someone passing in front of his house were those of his wife, that they were accompanied by the footsteps of a man, that they once softened to a tiptoe, presently retreated, and then came back to the house.

One day he was summoned by his wife's mother and told that in helping him maintain his household she had incurred a debt of 200 yen; that in order to avoid being ruined altogether he would first have to shut up his house, and she would have her daughter live with her. He learned at the time that his wife had been making kimono of a vulgar pattern without letting him know about it, asking her mother to sew them; and his suspicions of his wife took on a deeper hue.

Fails to Recognize

As a consequence he moved soon afterward to a boarding house with a more than fine exposure to the sun, while his wife left the theatrical troupe with which she had been connected up to now, and went to work at a theater in Asakusa. But when he went to see a prize show at the invitation of his friend Kuno, he espied his wife walking beside a man whom he failed to recognize. In order to make certain that it was really his wife that he had seen, he went to the Asakusa Theater, her place of employment, and there he met a scamp of a literary man named Godo-san and was treated to sake. While getting drunk he kept on thinking, "I wonder when that creature who has been such a good and helpful wife went through a change of heart. At any rate, it's been so very strange indeed after the change that I simply can't understand."

Through Kuno's introduction he went to see a certain newspaper reporter. When the interview was over, he realized that he did not, after all, possess the requisite qualifications of a reporter. Putting on the crumpled morning coat which his mother-in-law had redeemed for him from a pawn-broker's shop for the day's interview, it casually occurred to him to visit Shozan who, defeated in life's battle, was now ending his days in the S. C. Hospital, a charitable institution.

Shozan was absolutely satisfied with both the building and the food of the hospital. I, too . . . so ran Ozawa's thoughts. Perhaps it's more fitting that I should spend my life here than work in a newspaper office . . . He told Shozan that he was thinking of divorcing his wife within a short time. Then he realized that the man's hour of death was not far distant.

* * *

"It was through this work that I dealt for the first time with the subject of human beings." So has the author explained his own conception of this novel. A companion volume to his Denen no Yuutsu (Rural Melancholy), the poetic sentiments with which that story has been impregnated are here rendered in distinguished prose. Obviously, however, his point of view in contemplating human life has become much the more limpid and clear in this work, and one can see in it the development of the author's own life. The theme of the story is the delicate, gray melancholy of the city, which is spread out like the meshes of a net.—(K.B.S.)

AUSTRALIA FEARS INVASION

All Road Name-Plates Ordered Removed by Government

Transocean

SAIGON, March 8.—The Australian authorities have ordered the removal of all road name-plates which may prove useful to the invaders in the event of a landing on the Australian continent, according to reports from Melbourne.

The order refers only to the coastal area up to about 100 miles inland.

All road name-plates as well as place names at railway stations and mile stones have been ordered to be removed immediately.

AUSSIE RESISTANCE CONSIDERED FUTILE

Stockholm Observers Have No Hope for Australia in Face of Japanese Attack

Australia's attempts to resist Japan in an armed conflict will be an idle dream, according to the Yomiuri, which quoting a Stockholm dispatch from its own correspondent, declared the Commonwealth Government of Australia will be driven to the last extremity in the near future. The dispatch says:

"As a result of the successful landing of the Japanese Forces on New Guinea, an Australian mandate, Australia has been exposed directly to Japan's armed force and is nearing its last stage hourly. Japan's domination of the Netherlands East Indies and landing on Timor are likened to a sturdy man brandishing a large sword on the head of an enemy. The advance of Japanese Navy Forces to the Indian Ocean has served to intercept completely the connections between east and west and the landing on New Guinea will not only menace Australia's only link with outside countries, but has served to build a springboard for Japanese operations into Australia. In Stockholm it was observed that the key to the life or death of Australia has now been secured by Japanese Forces and that the future resistance of Australia to Japan will mean only the unnecessary killing of men.

"In spite of this, Australia has not yet reawakened from its dream of defending White Australia against Japan and is resorting to attempts to strengthen its internal defense, vainly depending upon reinforcements of the United nations. Premier John Curtin of Australia in his radio message on March 14 emphasized that Australia had become a focal and key point of the defense of the Southwestern Pacific and the people of Australia will fight to the last man for the defense of their country. At the same time, Premier Curtin announced the dispatch of the Australian Foreign Minister to Washington to ask for support of the United States. General mobilization of men and women of more than 16 years of age is going on in Australia through enforcement of a registration system. However hard Australia may try to defend itself, that country will not be able to raise more than 500,000 troops out of its 7,000,000 people. Out of these troops, 200,000 men have already been sent to North Africa, Malaya and Java, where most of them were killed or wounded. The return of the remaining Anzacs to Australia is impossible at present, as the Japanese Navy now has secured sea power and sea lanes. Australia is not in a position to defend its long coast and vast territory with more than 300,000 troops, even if the militia is organized.

"The United States is the last straw for Australia to cling to, but a vast ocean route extending for more than 5,000 miles is the only Australia-aiding route now left. The route, however, is ever exposed to attacks of Japanese Navy Forces and is vulnerable. If the United States wills, the sending of a large expedition may not be impossible, but it is quite certain that both the United States and Britain have no idea at all to undertake the great risk. Even today the supply of oil to Australia has been suspended with the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies, the only source of supply. How can it be possible for Australia to carry out a long-term armed resistance against Japan under the circumstances. As was mentioned in the recent Diet statement of Premier General Hideki Tojo, Japanese Forces will not only blockade Australia, but will go to crush Australia thoroughly unless Australia changes its present attitude. It is quite certain Australia will be driven to the last extremity under the circumstances."

UKRAINIANS TO WORK ON FARMS IN GERMANY

Special Employment Bureaux Established in Occupied Areas in East

Transocean

BERLIN, March 5.—Workers from occupied regions in the East, especially from the Ukraine and White Russia will be employed in Germany for the first time this year.

Special bureaux for the enlistment of workers have been opened in the occupied territories by the German authorities in these regions.

In this connection it was stated that the first workers from the Krivojrog mining district have already arrived in Germany.

Workers can also enlist for farm work. Women workers in the occupied regions in the East will work on small farms, while male farm workers will be employed only in large groups on big farms.

SPANISH AIRMEN LEAVE FOR SOVIET WAR FRONT

Will Relieve Brother Fliers Who Are Already Fighting Against Red Forces

Transocean

MADRID, March 5.—Spanish airmen, both officers and ranks, left Madrid yesterday for the Eastern Front where they will relieve those Spanish airmen who for months have been fighting against the Bolshevists.

Those airmen who left yesterday were commanded by Commodore Salvadore.

The Spanish Air Minister, in an Order of the Day issued for the occasion, pointed out that those Spanish airmen going to the Eastern Front are fighting not only Spain's enemy but also the enemy of the European order.

Today's Sports

SKATING—ICE HOCKEY

Second day Kanto skating and hockey championships at Sanno and Shibaura rinks. Skating at Sanno hotel rink, 8 p.m., Hockey at Shibaura rink, 2 p.m.

Tokyo Schools Win

Leaving little doubt of their superiority, Waseda, Meiji, Keio and Hosei all scored victories yesterday, the first day of the Kanto hockey championships at the Shibaura rink.

Thus today, the semi-finals will have Waseda meeting Hosei and Meiji tackling Keio at the same rink from 2 p.m.

In the initial match of the championship, Waseda downed a stubborn St. Paul's six to the tune of 7 to 5, after the count had been knotted at 4-all at the half. In the last period of play, the Waseda pucksters rushed across three goals while keeping the opponents to a single marker.

In the only other close tilt of the day, Keio took the measure of Chuo, 5 to 3, while Hosei blanked the independent Asahi club, 9 to 0. Meiji automatically entered semi-finals as the Shibaura Denki six defaulted.

Meanwhile at the Sano rink, the skaters opened competition for individual honors with both men and women participants concentrating on the school figure. This event will be continued today from 8 p.m., with the free-style event scheduled for Wednesday at the Shibaura rink.

Copperplate Engraving

(Continued From Page 4)

lower of Ototsudo, who produced another set of the "Fifty-three stages of the Tokaido," but his pictures make nothing before those of the Kyoto artists.

Yedo and Kyoto, as we have seen above, were two centers of copperplate engraving in its second period in Japan, but a new style of engraving was invented and fostered at Nagoya, midway between them, and it lasted till about the early part of the Meiji era (1868-1911), with Maki Bokusen as its representative artist.

Maki Bokusen (1775-1824) was a retainer of Lord Tokugawa of Kii Province. He is known for his color-prints of the Ukiyoe school, which he studied under Kitagawa Utamaro (1753-1805) and Katsushika Hokusai, but he took interest in copperplate engraving, too. The Yoka-seisen, 1820, a translation by Koshimura Shisho from a Dutch translation of a book on surgery written by Laurence Heyster, a German surgeon, has two illustrations of his production, of which the date is known. Copied after the illustrations of a foreign book, they compare favorably with their originals, in their consummate excellence, but he leaves also excellent masterpieces of landscape and portrait painting, in which he displays his skill as an Ukiyoe painter. But how Bokusen learned his art of copperplate engraving is a question. One might think that he studied it under Hokusai, his master, who, as we said above, took some interest in copperplate engraving, but, as a matter of fact, it was Bokusen, on the contrary, that influenced his master in the art of copperplate engraving when he took lessons in painting under Hokusai. Bokusen learned a new style of engraving, independently of the other Japanese students of Dutch copperplate engraving, under the direct influence of many Japanese who studied Dutch learning in Nagoya. So Bokusen started a new school of copperplate engraving in the Nagoya locality, which produced such engravers as Ryoun, Nakajo Kocho, Kondo Shuen, etc., in the second period of copperplate engraving in Japan, though none of them left so many, or so good, products as those of Bokusen.

It is of interest that copperplate engraving made so much development in its second period when synchronically wood-block printing produced many works which are now treasures of the world at large. Wood-block and copperplate printings were mutually influenced, for the former has adopted minute engraving from the latter while the latter took landscape for its subjects from the former; but otherwise both made special developments independently of each other.

(To Be Continued)

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE GRANTED TO MINAMI

Reports to Throne on Conditions in Chosen Under Wartime Circumstances

General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 9:35 o'clock Monday morning and graciously was received by His Majesty the Emperor at 10 o'clock, according to Domei.

General Minami reported to the Throne on matters concerning administration in Chosen under wartime conditions and on general matters regarding the people of Chosen.

After replying to questions put by the Throne, General Minami retired from the Palace.

In a press interview after retiring from the Imperial Palace, General Minami, disclosed that he had made detailed reports to the Throne regarding the present situation in Chosen as a strategic base.

"This morning," General Minami said, "I proceeded to the Imperial Palace and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor.

"I made detailed reports to the Throne on matters regarding administrative conditions in Chosen with special reference to the attitude of the people under the War of Greater East Asia as well as the present situation in Chosen as a strategic base and materialization of complete coordination between Chosen and Manchoukuo," General Minami said.

"I am filled with awe at having been called upon to answer various inquiries from the Throne," General Minami stated, adding, "therefore, I will redouble my efforts in carrying out the administrative work in Chosen so as to comply with the Imperial wishes."

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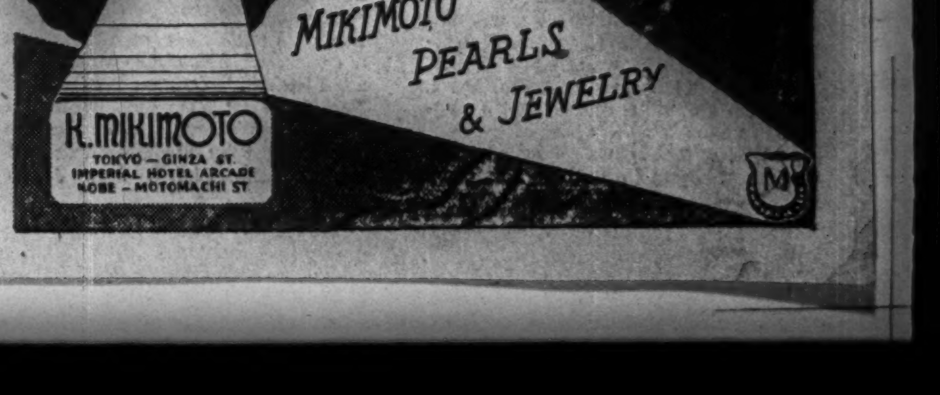

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OLD SEAFARERS

JAPANESE PEOPLE SAILED SOUTHERN SEAS IN CINNAMON SHIPS AS FAR BACK AS SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Pointing out that the southern areas where the Imperial Forces are now extending their field of operations were once the stages of colonial and commercial development of our ancestors around the 17th century, Dr. Shinji Nishimura, professor at Waseda University, made a historical survey of the activities of Japanese merchantmen in the southern regions in an article appearing in the latest issue of the Sunday Mainichi.

About three hundred years ago our ancestors engaged in commercial trade with the people in the southern areas where the Japanese Forces are now extending their theater of war and built settlements in several places there. The Japanese had made great efforts to found a prosperous and solid commercial relationship with the southern peoples. Nevertheless, those colonies together with the trade suddenly vanished out of existence, and the efforts of our ancestors for years had turned utterly futile. This was because the Tokugawa Shogunate concerned itself only with its own integrity and failing to think of the development of this nation, closed the country. Had the Shogunate not closed the country and allowed the Japanese to assume this free course of progress, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for the accomplishment of which we are now making such great efforts at the sacrifice of much precious blood of our people, might have been established two hundred years ago.

Geographically speaking, Japan is adjacent to the South Seas and consequently the Japanese race is bound to be closely related with the southern races. This natural relationship had unnaturally been cut during the Tokugawa Era. Therefore the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere means, as it were, the reunion or restoration of natural relationships between us and the southern peoples.

On this occasion, it will be hardly irrelevant to make a historical survey of Japan's relation with the South Seas.

Before the middle of the Heian Period, foreign trade of this country had been carried on merely by the Government. But since the abolishment of the practise of sending students to China, which was called Ken-To-Shi, the Government stopped the dispatch of Japanese merchant ships. Thus our country had to suffer from a shortage of materials, especially medicine, that were not produced in Japan. This situation naturally brought about smuggling. It is recorded that many smugglers sailed to China in the later part of the Heian Period.

At the end of the Kamakura Period, an army of Mongols on board a large fleet, invaded Iki and Tsushima Islands and at one time landed on the coast of Hakata in Kyushu. This event is well known as "Gen-ko" or the Mongol Invasion. Seeing the cruel and outrageous acts of the Mongols, the Japanese felt a burning desire to seek vengeance. With the desire for opening trade with China added to this lust for revenge, many people in Kyushu sailed to the coasts of Chosen and China. It is recorded that the first ship set sail for China in 1292 or 11 years after the Mongol Invasion.

At this period considerably powerful fleets were concentrated on the coast of Seto straits, Kumano Bay, Shima Bay and Ise Bay. In Kyushu there were also many people who engaged in trade with Chosen and China. Those seamen or traders later assumed the character of buccaneers and in the later part of the Muromachi Period they extended their field of activities farther to South China. It was they that were called by Chinese "Wa-ko" or Japanese pirate.

As the evils of the "Wa-ko" became more and more intense, the Ming Government frequently sent missions to Japan to plead with the Muromachi Shogunate to suppress those pirates. But as the Shogunate was very weak at that time, the regulation to forbid outrageous acts of those seamen was ineffective. Consequently the Ming Government had to make great efforts to defend the coasts. This enterprise of coastal defense required so much national expenditure that it finally caused the collapse of the Ming Dynasty.

When Toyotomi Hideyoshi rose to power and succeeded in unifying the whole country under his command, he wished to reopen a legal and normal trade with Ming. He rigorously suppressed the Wa-ko to regain the trust of the Ming Government. Consequently those Wa-ko extended their theater of activities to Indo-China. As the internal conflict came to an end and peace and order were restored under the leadership of Tycoon Hideyoshi, the Wa-ko which hitherto had been partly merchant and partly pirate, divided itself into two different groups, one into the navy and the other foreign traders. The former participated in a Chosen expedition sent by Hideyoshi some time later, while the latter were formed into Kuso-sen or Nine Ships.

Kuso-sen means nine ships which in 1592 were given license by the Tycoon to sail to and trade with the southern countries. These ships were owned by eight prominent merchants in Kyushu and Kinki districts. They sailed to Macao, Annam, Tonking, Cambodia, Siam, Luzon and other places and engaged in import and export of goods.

When Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the first Shogun of the Tokugawa Shogunate, held political power, he left the business relating to "Go-shu-in" or "Red Seal" which was stamped on the certificate of navigation licenses, to three leading temples. According to a report submitted to the Shogunate from these three temples in 1624, the Go-shu-in certificates hitherto issued totaled 179 and the countries with which the Japanese merchantmen traded were 18. Those countries were Siam, Luzon, Cochin-China, Cambodia, Annam, Taiwan, etc.

Those Go-hu-in vessels must have been considerably large and strongly-built. According to a record, they were from 30 to 40 meters long and could afford to load, on the average, 1,000 tons of cargo. An "Ema," or a picture depicting a Go-shu-in vessel in voyage shows some members of the crew playing backgammon and others reading books. This shows that those seamen enjoyed the voyage on board the Go-shu-in ships and that they regarded sailing to the South Seas as a pleasant pastime. In this fact lies the reason why foreign trade flourished so much in those days. Further, the fact that ship construction was so highly developed then, that our ancestors could sail over the rough seas of the South Pacific and enjoy the voyage explains the reason why shipbuilding advanced since the Meiji Restoration with so amazing a rapidity.

At the ports in southern countries, where those Go-shu-in ships dropped anchor, there had been established Nippon towns where stores and residences of the Japanese had been built. There yet remains in Cochin a street with purely Japanese style houses on both sides. A book published in the Philippines vividly describes the conditions of the Japanese town in Manila in olden times. The book reads in part as follows, "The Japanese settlement is in the suburbs of Manila. The Japanese are under the leadership of Franciscan priests. They are good-natured, courageous, and full of spirit. They will not discard their characteristic clothes, cotton or silk kimonos, leather shoes called "tabi," sandals made of straw and two "katan" put under their belts. They are noble both in appearance and character and think much of ceremonies. At the time of emergency they reveal their characteristic courage and resolution."

Such being the behavior of the Japanese colonists, the Governor of Manila treated them very cordially. The Governor even feared them, so much so that he sent a message to the Shogun to the following effect. "The Spanish Governor of the Philippines and the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Fleet are willing to exert efforts to keep a peaceful and friendly relationship Imperial Ruler of Japan."

It is recorded that there lived in Manila some so-called "Christian Daimyo" who had been banished from Japan by order of the Shogunate because they continued to believe in Christianity, defying the Christianity Prohibition Law then in force. Those Daimyo are said to have been very ceremonious in keeping with their high rank and status in the homeland, so much so that when they went out of their mansions they had pompous processions, with their retainers following them. At that time the Japanese colonists in Manila totaled about 3,000. As it is unimaginable that they should have become extinct, their blood must be running more or less in the veins of some Filipinos today. All in all, we can surmise that there must have been scores of Nippon towns scattered all over the South Seas. The ruins of these colonies may be uncovered in the future.

The overseas development of our ancestors in those days did not limit itself merely to the South Seas, but expanded over the turbulent Pacific. In the earlier days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, a Britisher named William Adams, who was naturalized as a Japanese subject, changing his name to Miura Anjin, was very much trusted by the then Shogun Tokugawa Iyeyasu. By order of Iyeyasu, he engaged in constructing two ships, both of European style, one having a displacement of 120 tons and the other 80 tons. They were built in Ito Port in Izu District and taken to the Sumida River, Tokyo, where they were moored. Just at that time a Governor of Luzon, who together with 80 members of the crew had been shipwrecked off the coast of Kishiwada near present Tokyo, petitioned the Shogunate to help him in returning to Spain via Mexico. The Shogunate lent him the larger of the two ships built by William Adams. The Governor and his party set sail for Mexico in 1610. This was the first time a vessel built in Japan ever crossed the Pacific.

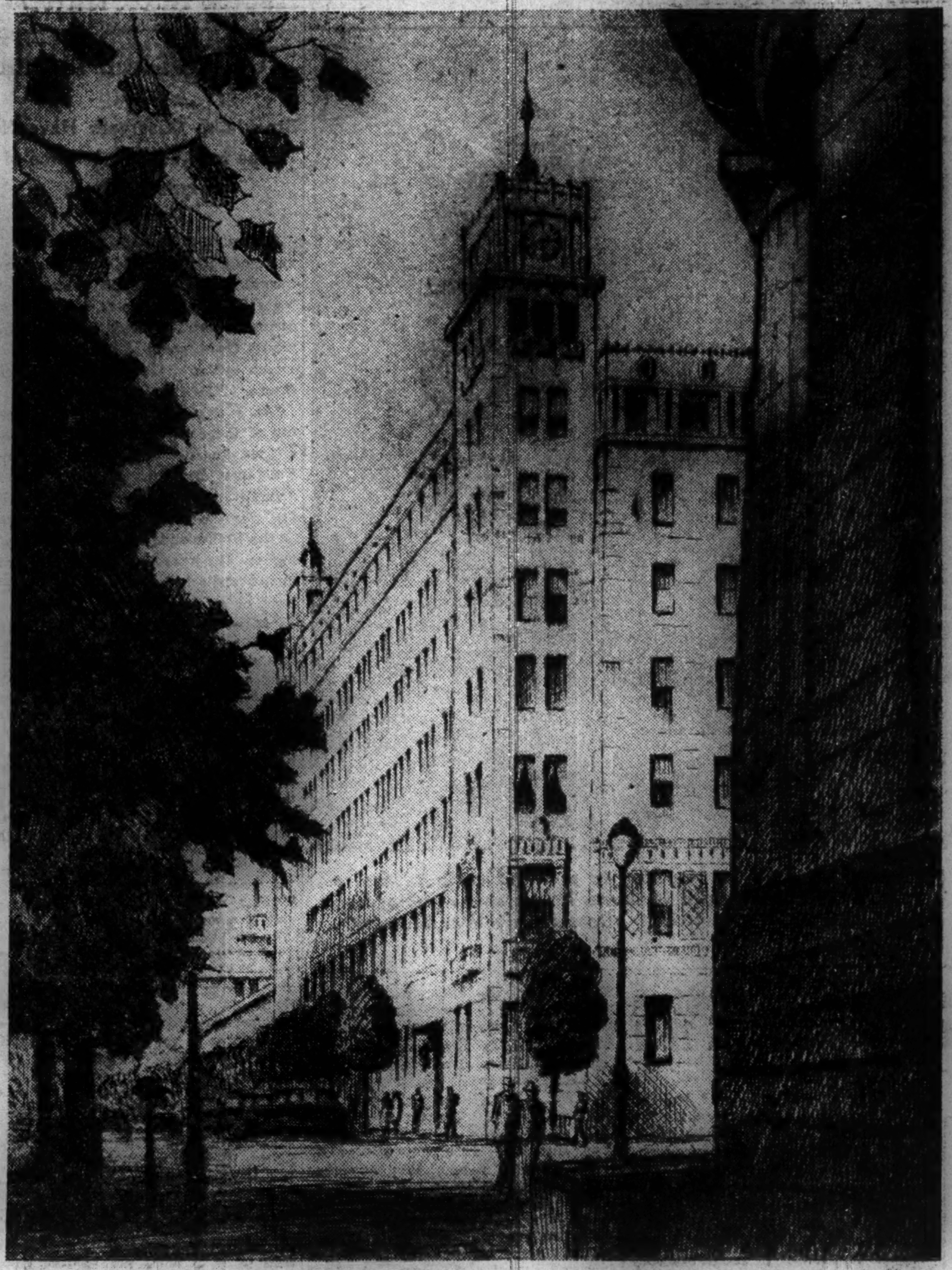
The same ship was bought by the authorities of Mexico and hence was not returned to Japan. It is said that the Mexican Government did this for fear that, if the ship should be sent to Japan again, the Japanese would open direct trade with Mexico without the aid of the Spaniards and consequently the Spaniards would be forced to lose the profit accruing from foreign trade.

A merchant in Kyoto named Katsusuke Sato went over to Mexico together with the Spanish Governor of Luzon. He came back in a ship, San Francisco, along with a Mexican commander-in-chief. The latter let Sato land safely on Japan, paid the Shogunate for the ship bought by the Spaniards and explored the islands near Japan Proper which were believed to produce much gold and silver ore. The Mexican ship San Francisco, was, however, wrecked during its cruise in Japanese waters. The commander was at a loss as to the means of returning home, when he heard that Date Masamune, a Daimyo of Sendai, wished to have a ship built to be sent to Mexico for trade. He undertook the enterprise, built a vessel at Tsukinoura, and set sail for Mexico in September, 1613. Hasekura Tsunenaga sailed on this ship leading over 60 followers on a goodwill mission to Spain and Rome. This was the second time that a Japanese ship crossed the Pacific. Two years later a mission sent from the Mexican Government came to Uraga on board this same vessel and went back to Mexico the following year.

As briefly mentioned above, the Japanese ships displayed activity not only in the South Seas but also in the waters near the American Continent in the early part of the Tokugawa Era. The fields of activities of our ancestors are similar to those of our Navy in the current war.

That the Japanese were originally a maritime nation and were able to make a large-scale overseas development is evidenced by the history of this country. A historical survey such as the one made above gives us courage and confidence in our traditional developing power. As a building with solid foundation will not be overturned even in a great earthquake, so Japan's maritime industry with such an old and deep-rooted foundation can never be shaken by any emergency but will develop even more in the future.

Buildings in Tokyo



(Etched for Japan Times and Advertiser by T. Miki)

COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING

WAS FIRST INTRODUCED INTO JAPAN 300 YEARS AGO BY DUTCH

It was toward the end of the 16th century that a copperplate was used in engraving for the first time in Japan. Copperplate engraving was invented in Europe in the 15th century, and its technique was introduced to Japan in comparatively early times, though its development was hindered in several ways. The history of copperplate engraving is, so to speak, an epitome of European civilization adopted in Japan. Before I come to the works of Aodo-Denzen (1748-1822), one of the master artists in copperplate engraving in Japan, I must write a little about its history in this country, for which this article owes a great deal to such Japanese books as the "Western-style painting in its early stage in Japan," 1929, and "On the conperplate prints of Aodo-Denzen," 1917, written by the late Professor Sawamura Sentaro and "A history of Japanese copperplate engraving," 1941, by Nishimura Tei, according to Seiroku Nima, in an article in Cultural Nippon.

Professor Sawamura divides Western-style painting in Japan into the following three periods, namely, (1) from the arrival of a Portuguese ship in 1541 to 1708, (2) 1709 to 1867 and (3) from the abolition of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1868 to the present day. The history of copperplate engraving in Japan can be divided almost similarly.

First Period

This is the period in which copperplate engraving appeared for the first time in Japan. But it was as yet a passive stage of learning of what they were taught by the Westerners, who used the copperplate prints for the purpose of preaching Christ's Gospel, and the Japanese had little desire positively to study this art of copperplate engraving, which flourished, therefore, with the spread of Catholicism and declined with its fall in Japan.

It was Francis Xavier (1506-1552) who first introduced Christianity to Japan in 1549, but Alessandro Valignani (1537-1606), who came in 1569, perhaps made greater cultural contributions to Japan. And we owe a great deal to the letter for the introduction and development of copperplate engraving. Father Valignani returned to Rome, but, when he came back to Japan again in 1579, he was strongly determined to train some Catholic workers in Japan and he established some educational institutes, such as Collegio and Seminario first in Kyushu, and then in Kyoto, the Imperial Capital, as well as Azuchi, the castle-town of Lord Oda Nobunaga. Besides mathematics and language, music and painting were taught at these schools, and, according to a report that Father Pedro Gomez (1535-1600) sent to Rome in 1594, an institute near Arima, Kyushu, had eight Japanese students learning painting and five studying copperplate engraving. The skill that these Japanese students thus attained was no doubt made use of for evangelization, and so were the masterpieces that some of them made, in copperplate engraving.

In this way did the art of copperplate engraving make so sound and steady growth in Japan as in Europe, the land of its nativity, but it was employed chiefly in the simple imitation of the European prints, with little originality, for the purpose of preaching the Catholic teachings, and consequently it was little practised outside the educational institutes. The Christian revolt that broke out at Amakusa and Shimabara in 1637 brought in its wake a strict ban on Catholicism in the following year, and it is quite natural that, Catholicism stamped out and its believers strongly persecuted, the copperplate engraving of Japan should die out automatically with the destruction of its hotbed, Catholicism, where it grew up. The later development in Japan of copperplate engraving has little to do with the first period of its progress and this fact must not be ignored in the history of copperplate engraving in Japan.

Second Period

Christianity stamped out, the country was entirely closed to foreign intercourse and all foreign ships were prohibited from calling at any Japanese ports, excepting a few Dutch merchantmen, which betrayed no sign of preaching the Gospel. Western civilization, now introduced and imported through the narrow channel of the few Dutchmen, was appreciated by the Japanese who began to show their liking for the theories of modern science which had been regarded little better than Christian magic. As the feelings against Christianity cooled off, the Japanese began spontaneously to study modern science and the extensive study of the Dutch learning in the 18th century was a simple manifestation of their strong desire for the absorption of Western culture and science, with which copperplate engraving was again introduced to Japan. The copperplate illustrations of the Dutch books were very useful specially to those who had not mastered the language, and the importation of some minute copperplate maps and the megane-e (miniature pictures) revived the study of copperplate engraving in Japan. Only, the students had to work hard for themselves in this period because they had no missionary-teachers that the Japanese copperplate engravers and painters had in the first period of the art in Japan.

Hiraga Gennai (1726-1779) made great contributions to the importation to Japan of Western culture, and he was the first Japanese to show his appreciation of copperplate engraving in this period, although he did not go far enough to learn the art or its technique. Morishima Churyo, his follower, however, made a little study of the art, though he produced no copperplate prints himself, either.

Shiba Kokan (1738-1818) was the first painter that was actually engaged in the art of copperplate engraving in the second period. In his Seiyo-gadan (Talks on Western painting 1799, Shiba tells us what difficulties he met with in the art of copperplate engraving, and he goes on to say:

"Hiraga Gennai told me about the Dutch art of copperplate engraving in my younger days, but I could not find out its technique and art. Later, I found some information in a Dutch translation of an encyclopedia compiled by a Frenchman, Noel Chomel by name. I translated the datum in collaboration with Otsuki Gentaku and succeeded in copperplate engraving in 1783."

He printed his first picture, under the title of Landscape of Mimeguri in 1783, and his last, the Seashore, in 1805, with many other pictures printed between them, such as the noted places of Yedo and different localities, portraits of foreigners, foreign scenic views, the globe, the celestial sphere, etc. The main difference that his prints have from those of the first period lies in this that etching, or corrosive process, is employed in his printing and many scenic views of Japan are taken for his subjects. It took over a century and a half for the art of copperplate engraving to revive after the dark age that visited it at the end of the first period, but Shiba Kokan, who revived the art, let no artists into the key to his art, which he kept secret all to himself. Dark clouds hovered again over the art of copperplate engraving in Japan, but they did not stay long this time. The Dutch learning was now widely studied in Japan, and the encyclopaedia that Shiba Kokan kept secret from the other painters was generally available to the students of the learning, till the engraving process became now publicly known in Japan. Great contributions are made to the development of the prints by Takamori Kanko, who gives an elaborate description of the art of engraving in his little book titled Seiyo-Gadan (Talks on Western painting), 1814. Many famous painters appeared one after another in quick succession in copperplate engraving, and I shall give a brief description of them according to their geographical distribution.

Shiba Kokan produced his prints in Yedo (Tokyo), where he kept his process of engraving secret from everybody else lest the Dutch-learning scholars, who were many in number, should read his encylopaedia. But his process was soon known to some painters, of whom Aodo Denzen was one. Aodo Denzen, about whom we shall write more fully later in this article, hailed from the northeastern part of Japan, and he produced many masterpieces superior to those of Shiba Kokan, giving so much publicity to his special art of printing that Watanabe Kazan (1793-1841), another master artist of Japanese painting, tried to print his pictures by copperplates and Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849) who immortalized his wood-block prints of landscape, makes mention of copperplate engraving in some of his books. We have some copperplate prints produced by Yasuda Raishu, a follower of Hokusai, and they are the only pictures fairly comparable with those of Aodo Denzen. It appears strange that Aodo Denzen and Yasuda Raishu were the only master artists of copperplate engraving at Yedo, the cultural center of Japan. But a conflict between the physicians of the Dutch and Chinese schools accounts for this strange phenomenon. The Chinese-school physicians, who felt threatened at the sudden appearance of Dutch medicine, rose against the Dutch-school physicians, whom they oppressed in Yedo after 1849. Their recalcitrant movement was extended to Dutch learning in general, besides medicine, and consequently copperplate engraving suffered considerably on account of its close association with Dutch learning, though it found a saving grace in some localities, like Kyoto and Nagoya, where it saw better days than in Yedo, the Shogunate Capital.

In Kyoto, the Imperial Capital, where Dutch learning was extensively studied, Maruyama Okyo (1733-1795), one of Japan's greatest painters, and his followers, who sketched nature, were studying Western painting and they took some interest as well in copperplate engraving of Western origin. The Ranryo-yakukai (Dutch medicine explained), 1806, contains some illustrations in copperplate engraving produced by a painter by the pen-name of Tojakushi. His are the oldest copperplate prints known as produced in Kyoto and Osaka, and they show that there was a new school of copperplate engraving quite independent of any in Yedo, though there is no way of identifying who Tojakushi really was.

Inouye Kyuko is perhaps the next best copperplate engraver in the locality of Kyoto and Osaka. His life is buried in obscurity like that of Tojakushi, but he took some places of Kyoto and its neighborhood for the subjects of his paintings, one of which is dated 1815, showing the date of his production. He has left better works than did most other painters of the same art in this district, besides a handy pocket edition of some Buddhist Scriptures.

Naka Isaburo, and Chui, were contemporaries of Kyuko. He seems to have learned the art of copperplate engraving from some Dutch-learning scholars, but at the same time, he himself was so original in his design, that he invented a new method of copperplate engraving, which was named Mijin-doban (lit. microscopic-copperplate engraving), as well as a new style of printing called Aizuri (lit. indigo-print.) With his many followers, Naka laid a strong foundation for the development of copperplate engraving in Kyoto, but most of his products of this art, such as the illustrations of some medical books and a miniature edition of some Buddhist Scriptures, are not left today. His oldest products are dated 1822.

The Mijin-doban (microscopic copperplate engraving) is about three-tenths of an inch square, and yet it is so elaborately minute that it can depict all the local provinces of Japan in one picture, which can be appreciated only with the help of a microscope. But, his picture is handy enough to be carried in a pocket. It was Gengendo or Matsumoto Hokyo, a follower of Ototsudo, that succeeded in popularizing copperplate engraving by applying it for practical use. Most of his products are Mijin-doban or microscopic prints, but he has left many landscape pictures of Kyoto and its vicinity. So Gengendo and his followers were the chief copperplate engravers in the Kyoto locality. But, at the same time, we cannot make light of Umekawa Kahoku and his followers, who produced copperplate prints of a new school. They turned out many exquisite pictures of the "Fifty-three stages on the Tokaido" and some places of interest in Kyoto, which are far beyond comparison in technique with those of the engravers in Yedo, where this art of engraving was now all but neglected. Osaka had such a master artist as Nakagawa Shinsuke, a fol-

(Continued on Page 3)

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Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.

Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Tuesday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "The Pioneers' Enterprises in the South Seas," by Dr. Eijiro Honjo.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Kiichi Miura; Trumpet Blowing.

8:00 News; Orchestra: "Unfinished Symphony" (Schubert) and Waltz, "Invitation to the Dance" (Weber).

11:00 National School 2nd Class Hour: Music and Monologue on "The Warship."

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Mikuni Semi-Western Orchestra.

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1:30 Talk, "Leading Little Nation," by Arata Yorida.

2:00 National School 6th Class Hour: Composition Readings under the title of "Thoughts of the Past Six Years."

4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Talk, "Ah! Special Attack Flotilla," by Captain Kazuya Karaki.

6:30 Talk," Burma's Rice and Cotton," by Shibajiro Hidejima.

7:30 National Chorus: "Clouds Over Mountains."

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EAST INDIES PRICES LOW UNDER SUN FLAG

Life There Considered Paradisaic Owing to Reasonable Cost Level

EVACUEES HOARDED GOODS

Japanese Army Gains Much Experience in Economic Administration

The East Indies under Japanese military administration is a paradise from the point of view of daily life because the price level in the erstwhile Dutch colony is far below that of other countries, as a result of satisfactory functioning of price-fixing measures taken by the Imperial Forces. In view of the fact, however, that the islands are far from Japan and moreover, surrounded by sea, not a traditional but a fresh price policy is needed for the newly-occupied territories in preparations for a protracted war, in the opinion of the Asahi.

Every Japanese who visits Batavia for the first time since the unconditional surrender of the former Netherlands East Indies is attracted by the remarkably reasonable prices of commodities and he is moved to utter such words as: "Here is a paradise!" A pair of shoes, for example, is priced from ¥4.50 to ¥7.00; a pure cotton shirt from ¥2.00 to ¥5.00; a summer suit made of hemp from ¥10.00 to ¥15.00; an electric iron at about ¥4.50; a pair of cotton stockings at ¥0.35 and a pure woolen blanket from ¥3.00 to ¥5.00. Imported shoes which were priced at about ¥50.00 a pair in Japan before the outbreak of the China Affair are obtainable in Batavia at as low a price as ¥15.00.

Cornering Evident

In contrast to the reasonable prices of personal effects, however, meats and canned provisions made a rise of 30 to 40 per cent since the outbreak of the war in the Pacific. The upward trend is attributable to the shortage of these articles which was caused by the cornering of the market by hostile citizens in their evacuation from the city. Rice rose from ¥0.01 per liter for pre-war days to ¥14, beef from ¥0.40 to ¥0.80 a pound, sugar from ¥0.07 to ¥0.30 a kilogram. An acute depletion is developing in vegetables owing to the fact that Bandoeng and other producing areas were destroyed by enemy troops. The situation, however, is expected to improve as soon as transportation between these areas and consuming centers are restored to normal conditions.

With a view to preventing a further rise in the prices of daily commodities which, unless efficient countermeasures are taken, is considered to be inevitable, the Japanese Forces in the East Indies have recently enforced price-fixing regulations under which the quotations of imported articles and rice were set at the level for January 1, 1942. The Japanese authorities also clarified its firm attitude against violations of the economic control measures and at the same time began to release confiscated commodities for public purchase to remedy the uneven demand and supply condition. Rice which was seized by the Imperial Units is now being distributed among the lower class at the low price of ¥0.07 per liter under a ticket system.

Price Problem Not Easy

The price situation in the East Indies, however, will not be completely adjusted with ease because of various economic problems confronting the islands. As long as the War of Greater East Asia continues, not a ton of any commodity will be supplied from non-Co-Prosperity Sphere regions on which the islands had depended economically before the outbreak of the war. Leaders of Japanese residents and original inhabitants of Batavia are firmly resolved to minimize the importation of Japanese goods such as cotton textiles, ceramics, iron goods and sundries. Their determination aims at the curtailment of shipping allotment for the transportation of daily necessities for the islands.

At any rate, the Japanese Army which has gained much experience regarding war economy since the start of the China affair is expected to successfully stabilize the price condition in the East Indies.

DIESEL INDUSTRY EXPANDED UNDER MITSUBISHI CONTROL

Production Capacity Enlarged As Additional Shares Are Transferred

Expansion of the Japan Diesel Industry will be realized under the direction of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

A total of 274,750 shares of the Japan Diesel, in addition to 50,000 shares already transferred, were recently turned over to the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry from the High Frequency Heavy Industry Company (Koshuha), making the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry the principal shareholder of the Japan Diesel, and placing it in a position to control its management. The board of directors as well as the engineering staff of the Japan Diesel will be reshuffled to enable the productive capacity expansion in accordance with the scheme devised by the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry.

The Japan Diesel Industry was created last year as a subsidiary company of the Tokyo Automobile Company with capital and engineering backings from the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, the Ikegai Automobile, the Kawasaki Rolling Stock, and the Niigata Iron Works, to make it a licensed company in accordance with the stipulations of the Automobile Manufacturing Industry Ordinance. In future the expansion programs of the Japan Diesel as well as the Special Rolling Stock Company will be managed by the unaided financial and engineering resources of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry.

Japanese Craft Soon to Sail South Seas Making Rich Hauls of Great Variety of Fish

With enemy influence having been completely and thoroughly eradicated from the Seas of Greater East Asia, the world's demand for fish will be amply met with the catches of the advanced Japanese fisheries in the regions now under Japanese control, states Tomokazu Tsuji, managing director of the Borneo Fishery Products Company and Hiroaki Aikawa of the Fisheries Experimental Station in an interview held Sunday with the Miyako.

The questionnaires returned by the above two fishery experts follow:

Even prior to the outbreak of the current war, Japanese fishermen in the Greater East Asia Seas numbered some 2,000 of whom 200 were active in Borneo, 100 in Davao, 800 in Singapore and 200 in the Celebes. By the efforts of the fishermen working on the Celebes, alone, some 65,000 cases of canned fish (one case containing four dozen) were produced to be exported abroad and 5,000 cases of dried bonito for Japanese consumption.

The southern seas are blessed with a rich variety of fish, of which tuna and bonito are the most important for Japanese fisheries. Besides, in almost every region of the Greater East Asia Seas there can be found fine fishing grounds, particularly in the Celebes Sea, the Sulu Sea and the South China Sea. By utilizing to the fullest extent the advanced technique of Japanese fishing in those waters, from which region the enemy's influence has been completely wiped out, Japan will be in a position to produce enough maritime products to meet the demand of the world at large.

Although the advantages of fishing in the southern seas were not unknown to the Japanese in the past, the activities of the Japanese fisheries were necessarily restricted to the home waters and the northern seas mainly because of the pressure brought to bear by the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands upon the Japanese in the South Seas regions. Now this pressure has been lifted by dint of the unprecedented victories attained by the Japanese Forces and as a result rich virgin fisheries await development by Japanese fishermen.

U.S. Faces Huge Deficit In Current War Budget; Tax Rouses Objections

A revenue deficit of $18,000,000,000 would have to be covered by taxes and bonds by the United States in the current fiscal year, it was announced by Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the House of Representatives committee on revenues, in the plenary session of the House March 11, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei. The deficit in the 1943 period would probably amount to $33,000,000,000, Mr. Doughton added. Meanwhile, strong opposition is being expressed in trading circles in the United States to the major tax boost published by the Administration on March 3. All the chambers of commerce of New York took up the issue on March 13 and declared that Congress should reject such an unheard-of tax scheme presented by the Treasury. Instead of imposing such exorbitant rates on industries and commercial firms, they said, the Administration should raise the general sales tax. According to House finance committee testimonies, an increase of $1,000,000,000 is intended to be made in revenue from income tax and $4,000,000,000 from sales tax.

ORGANIZATIONS FORM NEW HEMP COUNCIL

Entire Industry Will Be Under Control of Recently Created Body

The Hemp Council was created by 12 organizations of the industry upon the earnest recommendation of the Military authorities, and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministries, for rationalized regulation of the supply of raw materials, output and distribution of hemp and related goods, announces the Miyako.

The draft articles of organization of the Council prepared by leading members of the industry having satisfied interested quarters of the Government, an inaugural general meeting was held at the Military Hall, Kudan, Tokyo, on Saturday. The meeting endorsed the draft and the project was launched for realization.

The contemplated organization will be known as the Japan Hemp Industry Council and will have as its chief object assistance to the industry to advance in proportion to the current expanding movement for the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Council will conduct necessary research and will formulate plans for the unity of regulations for the supply of raw materials, manufacture and distribution of hemp products, and support the development of the industry. A special research agency slated for set-up within the Council will cooperate with the authorities for the prosecution of all needful investigations connected with the industry in all parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and will submit reports and recommendations to the authorities.

To Supervise Trade

Activities of the entire trade and industry of hemp and related articles such as flax, jute, manila hemp and sisal will be supervised by the Council. The Council, moreover, will be represented by members who are companies or organizations controlling the supply of raw materials, production and sale of hemp and related goods.

Promoters of the Council include the Japan Raw Hemp Company (Nippon Genma Kaisha), the National Federation of Hemp Purchase and Sale Associations, the Japan Jute Importers Association, the Japan Manila Hemp Importers Association, the Japan Hemp Spinners Association, the Japan Jute Industrialist Association, the Japan Rope Manufacturers Association, the Japan Hemp Textile Weavers Association, the Japan Manila Hemp Rope Manufacturers Association, the Japan Hemp Yarn Wholesalers Association, the Japan Hemp Textile Wholesale Association and others.

The head office of the Council will be in Tokyo, and will have one president, two vice-presidents, several directors and auditors. Departments for raw materials, manufacture, and sale etc., will be established in the Council. The Investigation Chamber of the Council will delve into every problem confronting the industry, and will be responsible for devising the development of the industry. Government officials will be invited to the meetings of the directors of the Council.

Major-General Sumi Shikano, president of the Japan Raw Hemp Company, was chosen at the inaugural meeting for president, and Masao Ide, of the Taikoku Fiber Company, for managing director of the Council. Vice-presidents and directors will be appointed shortly.

MORE RAIL MILEAGE FOR SOUTH DESIRED

Lines Should Be Built Between Industrial Areas and Ports in Co-Prosperity Lands

Railway lines should be built between important industrial areas in the south-western Pacific countries and their ports so that the network of railways in these countries which at present scarcely serves anything else but tourists, would be turned into powerful arteries for the nourishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says a Diamond writer in the March 11 issue of the magazine.

French Indo-China has railways totaling 3,372 kilometers, of which 2,524 kilometers are owned by the Government and 848 kilometers by the Yunnan Railway. The Yunnan Railway extends for 384 kilometers from Haiphong to Lunghai within French Indo-China territory and for the rest between Lunghai and Kunming within Chinese territory.

The most important trunk line in Indo-China is the one extending 1,729 kilometers between Hanoi and Saigon via Turane. The distance corresponds to that between Shirakawa on the Tohoku main line to Kagoshima via Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Shimonoseki. Second in importance is the line running for 339 kilometers between Saigon and Mongoline on the Thailand border. This passes through the agricultural and industrial areas of Cambodia and, therefore, is of much economic significance.

Yunnan Railway Annexed

The Yunnan Railway at first was a private concern but has recently been incorporated into the French Indo-China Government Railways. Running 5,700 meters above sea-level, with 158 tunnels and 473 bridges, this railway was extremely difficult to construct. It was begun in 1899 and completed in 1926. It is now under the control of the Japanese army in Indo-China. A section of the railway within Yunnan is still being operated by the Chinese but it is hardly functioning.

French Indo-China railways are invariably of one-meter gauge, single-track. Within Indo-China the gradient is rather easy but in Yunnan it is as steep as 25 thousandths at some places and is on the average 15-thousandths. As it also has sharp curves, it has no very great transportation capacity.

As of the end of 1935 French Indo-China had rolling stock numbering 193 locomotives, 411 passenger cars and 2,856 freight cars, while the Yunnan line had 91 locomotives, 207 passenger cars and 805 freight cars. As the trunk lines all run along the seacoast, as if by conspiracy, business is extremely unattractive.

Besides these, there are tramlines extending 29 kilometers in Hanoi and other tramlines totaling 150 kilometers, scattered in other parts of the country. These constitute all the railway lines in French Indo-China.

Accommodations Vary

French Indo-China railways have first class, second class and third class or fourth class accommodations. First-class accommodation is fit for a prince but traveling fourth-class means being herded in like cattle or pigs.

In Thailand, railways run northeast, north and southeast for 3,120 kilometers altogether. The northeastern line extends from Bangkok to a point 51 kilometers from the Mongoline station. The southern line crosses the Malay Peninsula from Bangkok to Singapore. The most important along the seacoast is the Bangkok-Bandan line.

At present, all Thailand railways are of one-meter gauge but formerly the northeastern and northern lines were of broad-gauge. In view of much inconvenience in offering rolling stock to the one meter lines, these were changed to one-meter tracks in April, 1930.

The Hitachi Works last year received orders from Thailand for a number of locomotives and has executed them. The company is proud of these locomotives as they have introduced things new in the railway industry. For instance, these locomotives have extra, small wheels which prevent the main wheels from derailing when negotiating curves.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 16
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,803,752
Over Issues	103,752
Deposits	624,249
Loans	513,931

JAPAN ENTERPRISES IN SOUTH EXTENSIVE

Second Only to Investments in Manchoukuo, Capital Is Estimated at ¥300,000,000

Japanese enterprises in the past in the southern regions rank next only to those in Manchoukuo, in the scope of activities and the amount of invested capital, states a recent issue of the Diamond in a brief survey of investments in the southern lands.

The Japanese investment covered British Malaya, British Borneo, the East Indies, the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand, Australia and New Caledonia. Quoting the Overseas Ministry's investigation, the journal states that industries such as forestry, fishery, mining and others were carried on by the Japanese in almost all parts of the southern regions and the amount of invested capital is estimated to exceed ¥300,000,000.

Seen from every angle, the Japanese fixed capital invested in the southern region enterprises is put at between ¥250,000,000 and ¥300,000,000 in addition to exchange holdings, merchandise to be transported, etc. amounting in all to some ¥200,000,000.

Cultivation Ranks First

According to the classification of industries, the cultivation industries occupy first rank in the amount of capital invested with ¥139,280,000, which is more than 50 per cent of the total invested. Next comes ¥61,310,000 invested in mining, followed by ¥22,130,000 in forestry, ¥20,910,000 in commerce and ¥11,930,000 in fishery.

Going into further details, the journal continues that of the ¥139,000,000 for the cultivation industries, about ¥100,000,000 represents investments in rubber plantations, ¥30,000,000 in Manila hemp and ¥20,000,000 in cocoa-palm tree cultivation and other industries of the like.

Referring to investments by foreign countries in the southern regions, the journal states on the basis of the Government-General of Taiwan's investigation that their invested capital total 4,300,000,000 guilders or ¥3,400,000,000—about 10 times that invested by the Japanese in those regions.

In the past the Japanese capital investment centered chiefly around the rubber industry and mining in British Malaya, hemp cultivation and forestry in the Philippines, the cultivation industries in the Netherlands East Indies and trade in these regions, concludes the journal.

ANTI-AXIS PLANS BALKED IN MUNITIONS SHIPMENTS

Allies Consider Setting Up War Industries in S.A., Africa, India, etc

The Anti-Axis camp being frustrated in its plan for making shipments of munitions to their allies due to the shortage of shipping bottoms and to the active attacks upon their convoys by Axis submarine forces, is reportedly contemplating developing war industries in India, Africa, Chungking and South America and other parts of the British Empire, according to a Hochi Berlin correspondent.

As the initial undertaking of the joint enterprise of Britain and America, a mission headed by Colonel Louis Johnson, former United States assistant secretary, is to be dispatched to India to help its munition industry. A similar mission is planned for the Union of South Africa to propose shifting a part of the mining labor capacity to the war industry of that Dominion. Plans for Australia, Chungking and countries of Central and South America are also under contemplation. Views favoring sending 5,000 skilled workers to Chungking for boosting production of airplanes, tanks and automobiles are said to be gaining influence in public opinion of the United States. It is also rumored that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt intends to visit London to help spur British war industry.

All this hurry and bustle speaks for the new American operation within the British sphere of influence, and also of British concession to the United States allowing the use of its colonies.

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CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ¥ 80,300,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato

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HEAD OFFICE:
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Tsurumi (Yokohama), Kyoto, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Dairen, Shanghai.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	128.2	+ .10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.6	+ .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.6	+ .30
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.38	— .01
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.70	+ .05

AGITATION IN INDIA CHEERS MART TONE

Early Morning Trading in Contrast to Brisk Afternoon Stocks

Foreign news cables reporting the unrest in India which is now attracting world attention caused a cheerful atmosphere on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday afternoon with almost all wares sharply moving upward. Early in the morning, however, transactions were less brisk than expected, as an after-effect of the weak tendency which prevailed late last week.

Tokyo Exchange, new, for example, opened at ¥127.50 in the morning session of the short-term market, but the quotation moved to ¥127.60 late the same morning and finally a higher mark of ¥128.20, when the afternoon session was brought to a close. As compared with the morning opening prices, Nippon Yusen Kaisha climbed up ¥0.70, its new ¥0.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥0.40, its new ¥0.20 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥0.50.

On the long-term market, almost all issues grew soft owing to profit-taking operations. The tendency was seen not only in Tokyo Exchange but also munitions industrials, including Japan Precision Machinery, Fujikoshi Steel Material, Hitachi Iron Works, Ebara Iron Works, Niigata Iron Works, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding and Japan Steel Tubing.

Closing quotations of major wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market follow: N.Y.K. ¥105.30, its new ¥90.60, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥153.40, its new ¥97.60, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥91.50 and S.M.R. ¥69.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)		d .5		66.5
Do, new (25)	37.0	d .3	37.1	37.5
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	154.3	d .4	154.6	155.5
Do, new (25)	97.8	d .1	98.1	98.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)		d .7		102.9
Do, new (37½)	91.3	d .7	91.8	92.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.8	d .4	35.6	36.3
Toyo Rayon, new (50)		d .8	74.6	74.8
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	105.0	d1.0	106.3	105.0
O. S. K. (50)	95.3	d1.9	96.0	96.3
Do. new (37½)	82.2	u .1	82.7	95.4
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	79.6	d1.6	79.9	80.1
Do, new (25)	51.1	d1.4	51.4	51.8
Uraga Dock (50)	85.7	d .7	86.1	86.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	99.3	d .7	100.5	100.6
Hitachi Works (50)	74.2	d .7		73.0
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)		d .2	70.4	70.5
Japan Fat (50)	61.2	d1.1		61.6
Japan Soda (25)		d .2	31.4	31.7

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70
Second 5%	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	127.4	127.8	127.4	128.2
N. Y. K., old	104.9	105.1	104.5	105.3
Do, new	89.8	90.4	89.8	90.6
Kanegafuchi Spin	153.0	152.0	153.0	153.4
Do, new	96.8	97.3	96.7	97.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.2	91.2	91.0	91.5
Osaka Stock, new	69.3	69.7	69.3	70.4
S. M. Railway	69.4	69.5	69.4	69.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.9
Hitachi Works	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.3
Japan Steel Tube	72.5	72.5	72.2	72.8
Japan Oil	76.3	76.5	76.2	76.2
Japan Mining	59.4	59.4	59.2	59.4
Manchurian Ind	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.8

Bill Clearings

March 16
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	193,139	103,201
Balance	23,138	13,541

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
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AGRARIAN PRODUCTS OF EAST INDIES VAST

Rapid Expansion of Farming Seen in Islands Since Turn Of Century

That in the past, few agricultural and mineral products occupied an important position in the economy of the East Indies, now placed under Japanese control, was pointed out in the March number of the Shoko Keizai in reviewing foreign trade of the former Dutch Colony.

The rapid expansion of productivity in the Netherlands East Indies was vividly seen in foreign trade. During the 1900-28 period, exports showed a remarkably sudden increase jumping to 1,588,000,000 guilders from 23,000,000 guilders, an increase of 688 per cent, while imports too rose to 1,008,000,000 guilders from 176,000,000 guilders, a 573 per cent increase.

By the beginning of the 20th century capital was supplied only by the Netherlands, for development and investigation in East Indies, but since 1905 investments have been made by foreign countries as well. That foreign capitalists invested with confidence of success, was seen in the fact that the total amount of capital invested in the agricultural industries in the Netherlands East Indies is estimated at 216,000,000 guilders. On Java Island the foreign capital invested amounts to 82 per cent of the total investments, while the Netherlands capital represents 18 per cent. On the other hand, the Netherlands capital amounts to 56 per cent and foreign capital 44 per cent on the other islands of the East Indies.

World Trade Important

That the East Indies came to occupy a highly important position in world trade was due to the agrarian and mineral products which can easily find markets in every corner of the world. The exportation of some of those products are almost exclusively monopolized by the East Indies. In 1927 the East Indies produced 91 per cent of the total world quinine output, 53 per cent of the pepper, 37 per cent of the rubber, 23 per cent of palm-oil products, 16 per cent of the tea, 10 per cent of the sugar, 6 per cent of the coffee and 20 per cent of the tin, etc.

Major imports consist of woolen and cotton goods, steel and iron goods, machinery, machine-tools, and other finished goods. As is seen from the above facts, the East Indies economy is founded on agricultural industries and depended on the Netherlands and other foreign countries for the supply of textiles, iron and steel goods, machinery and the staple foodstuff of the inhabitants, rice.

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Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000

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CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
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DEPOSITS (31/12/'41) 3,204,712,257
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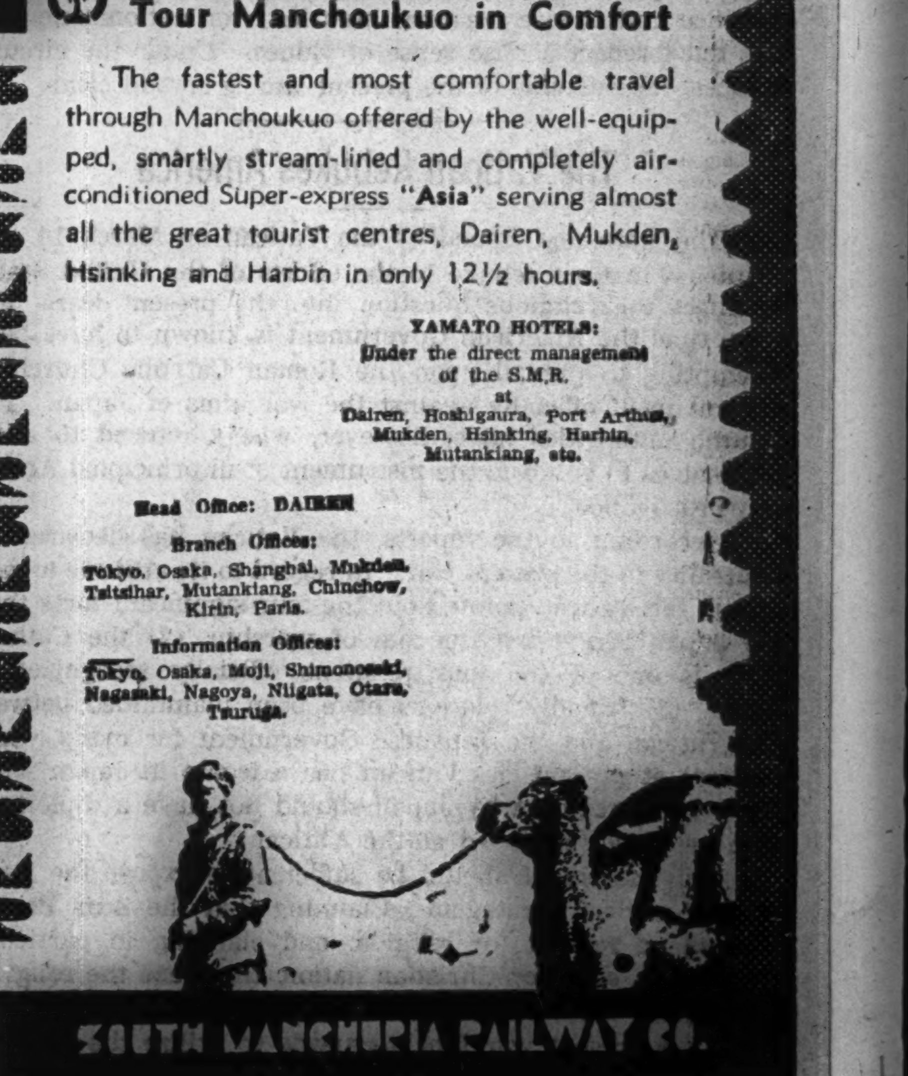
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1942

The Allies Confess Their Losses

The British Admiralty and the United States Navy Department last Saturday belatedly released their official announcements concerning the series of naval battles fought off Batavia and Surabaya during the closing days of February and the beginning of March. The revelations contained in these announcements must have come as a great shock and disillusionment to the gullible people of the Allied countries, but the news will be no surprise to the rest of the world which has had a chance to hear the earlier Japanese reports. They again more than confirm the authentic communiques of the Japanese authorities and give the lie to the earlier mendacious propaganda of the United States.

It may be remembered that at the time of the battles, the Allied propagandists and particularly the Americans filled the air with loud boasts of the terrific lacing which the Allied fleet was supposed to have administered to the Japanese. These boasts seemed exceedingly strange in view of the fact that the Japanese Forces continued to land and expand their operations in all the areas supposedly protected by this allegedly victorious Allied fleet. Moreover, it was even more strange that the admirals in command of this supposedly victorious fleet were changed with startling rapidity after each battle.

Now at last the truth is out, confessed by the British and the Americans themselves. Just as the Japanese have been claiming right along, the so-called Allied victory was in reality an overwhelming Japanese victory. Practically the entire naval strength of the Allied Powers in East Indies waters has been sent to the bottom by the Japanese Navy. As complete as the disaster which befell the Russians off Tsushima thirty-seven years ago was the disaster which befell the Allies in the series of engagements off the coast of Java two weeks ago.

The exact details of the British and American reports are still a little hazy, because the Allied authorities do not yet know just exactly what happened to some of their ships beyond the fact that they have completely disappeared. But the announcements are clear with respect to the fact that the Allied forces lost at least twelve or thirteen major units in one of the most terrific combats in all naval history, resulting in the thorough smashing of the Allied naval power in this part of the world.

The significant thing about the British and American announcements is that they substantiate the initial Japanese announcements. Far from indulging in boastful propaganda, the Japanese authorities are shown to be, if anything, over-conservative, for the Japanese policy is never to claim anything until it has been completely verified. The Allied propagandists have been spouting forth about the unreliability of Japanese propaganda, but by their own announcements they have proved that it is they who are unreliable. The authenticity of Japanese claims has again been completely confirmed by the very words of our enemies.

As for the reasons for the Japanese victory, an American admiral is reported to have declared the soft and easy life led by the self-indulgent British and American people to have been one of the important factors. Faced by the choice between bread and artillery, they preferred the former. "Guns before butter" used to be a term of scorn and reproach leveled by the British and Americans at the Axis countries, but which is more vital to the destiny of a nation must now be apparent to the erstwhile scoffers. Personal luxuries are of course desirable, but a national psychology and a national philosophy which would countenance the evasion of patriotic sacrifice and choose personal luxuries over national necessities must reflect a false sense of values. Under the circumstances, the outcome of the present war is crystal clear.

The Vatican Rebukes America

The statement issued by the Vatican on March 14 constitutes a distinct rebuke to the efforts of the United States to inject the religious question into the present war. For some time the American Government is known to have been attempting to prevail upon the Roman Catholic Church to commit itself officially against the war aims of Japan. The Church authorities have, however, wisely refused to allow themselves to be made the instrument of unprincipled American propaganda.

According to the reports, the Vatican has declared its neutrality in the present war. In regard to its attitude toward Japan, the Vatican pointed out the four significant facts that: (1) Japan recognizes freedom of worship, (2) the Catholic faith is one of the four religions officially recognized in Japan, (3) friendly relations have been maintained between the Vatican and the Japanese Government for many years, and (4) at present the Vatican has a legate in Japan while there is no reason why Japan should not have a diplomatic representative stationed at the Vatican.

This statement should be sufficient to expose the audacious American stratagem. Claiming that the Axis Powers possess no respect for religion, and claiming in particular that Japan, as a non-Christian nation, threatens the religious freedom of the world, the United States has been trying to twist the present war into a crusade to utilize the religious prejudices of the unthinking. The responsible Church authorities, however, have shown themselves to be too wise to be used as an instrument of American propaganda.

This rebuke to America and the expression of confidence in Japan expressed by the Vatican should go a long way to reassure the Christian peoples who have recently come under the influence of the Japanese Army. The Americans have tried to prey on the religious fears of the Filipino people, telling them that their religion would be stamped out if the Japanese Army should occupy the Philippines. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Although Catholicism may be an alien faith to the majority of the Japanese, the Filipinos can rest assured of the fairness and tolerance of the Japanese authorities. The latest statement of the Vatican stands as a shining vindication of broadmindedness of the Japanese.

CAMACHO'S CIVIL LIFE AND DUTY MIRROR PORTRAIT OF HIS MOTHER

Mexico's President Is Man of Firm Character From Fighting for Liberty, Rights of His People

By E. L.

In studying a public character you are often led to ask what sort of wife he has, or what women have influenced him. Perhaps you should first ask who is his mother.

The most fascinating thing I saw about Mexico's President was the portrait of his mother. When I stood before a big photograph of her hanging in his studio, I did not know whom it represented and if the person was still alive. I only saw the noble features of a matron expressing a deep gravity which did not seem to be the result of a hard life, but rather of a religious and dignified disposition and a deep sense of duty.

When I learned she came from simple surroundings and had spent her youth and married life not in the society of the rich but in the country and on farms, I understood that this was the portrait of a woman who had spent her life in the moral education of her children.

Buried With Highest Honors

She does not resemble the ambitious mother of the Gracchi, nor the typical producer of revolutionaries, though all her sons at an early age were entangled in revolution. She was a woman who all her life resolutely upheld her idea of honor and expected her sons to do the same. From the way her son was struck by the impression that picture made on me, and from later information his friends gave me of his early life, I gathered that his mother had remained the star of his life and that only one year ago he had buried her with the highest honors.

Avila Camacho, I believe, the youngest head of a Government in our time, looks older than he is. His double chin and thickset figure give him a certain heaviness that seems to correspond to his character. He is short of speech, serious, dignified like a true Spaniard. The military character does not dominate and it seems that he purposely subdues it.

He is a man who always controls himself, who, I am sure, never gives way to himself even among intimate friends, a man without the least affectation, yes, without the will to please. A matter-of-fact, firm character with a constructive will, governed by an absolute demand for order. Nobody would take him for a revolutionary; and if in the past he was one he was surely never destructive. As a soldier he seems to be more of a staff officer and organizer than a front-line soldier.

In Civil Life

In civil life, too, he lets his visitor do the approach, and you feel he has always been that way, even before becoming the head of his country. Thus, he quietly awaits any question put to him, placidly considers his answer, never correcting it and asking few questions himself.

His whole character breathes firmness and gravity, and he demands the same from others. Two friendly brown eyes, with a roguish twinkle, betray irony.

The importance of the President's character will be understood by all who remember that he who governs Mexico is de facto half a dictator.

Not yet 45, he began his career at the age of 17 as a revolutionary soldier.

Camacho was 18 when he found his first chief, Cabrera, murdered. At 23 he was a Colonel, at 27, a prisoner awaiting his sentence. Then he seemingly was the only one of the party that showed a firmness of his character when he declined to put his signature under the program of his victorious enemies.

Thus his youth was spent in a civil war of at least 14 years from which he emerged as a General.

Not Dangerous

"I've learnt a lot in the revolution as a young officer," he said to me with his almost toneless voice. "In our country the fact that a General becomes head of the Government is not dangerous."

Camacho always was a soldier and has, like most of these Generals, no big battles, but long years of guerrilla behind him, the continual pro and contra of fighting insurgents striving to retain or regain the power of government.

In his youth he went off with his comrades to fight the Dictator, Porfirio Diaz, and the privileges of the private landowners, for liberty and the rights of the people.

But you never find him in the character of an adventurer, seeking riots; always with the will of a reformer to end them.

In the midst of revolution he preferred to be on the side of pacification. Even in 1935 he was sent to Tabasco to settle a dangerous conflict, and succeeded without bloodshed.

Not Fortune-Maker

An eminent administrator, as even his numerous enemies confess, Camacho has, while many of his contemporaries went into politics and made money with it, given his attention to a reorganization of the army. He has not made a fortune, though his time and position offered many opportunities, and he seems to have no talent for making one. His poor forefathers and the middle-class parents have not trained him to fix his energy in collecting more money than they had.

He was more interested in building up the army and has for years as paymaster and general-paymaster brought order into its finances. Who remains incorruptible in such a position is so for life. Schools and hospitals for the army sprang from his brain, and he has done a lot for the education of soldiers; he even translated from the French an educational book for them. Later, as War Minister, he was the one to introduce modern arms.

When the head of a Government speaks about the greater happiness of his people, and you feel he is sincere, the stranger visiting the country will find his thoughts wandering from generalities to a specific vision. What I saw was a healthy young peasant woman, with her child on her lap, with her grave and questioning eyes looking at the peasant and his plough before her on the field.

Enjoyment of Simple Life

This scene of joyous harmony has been created by a clever Government who, taking the pressing need from the peon's shoulders, offers him the possibility of free enjoyment of his simple life; house and school and medical care are guaranteed him and the priest is not banned and the green rice field in front of his house is the same his father worked in.

For this reason his social principles seem to me liberal and not socialistic. In his political axiom I have read the Russian trio, "peasants, workers and soldiers," and he accepts syndicalism, public education, liberty of opinion, and strict social justice.

But he seems to draw back from certain more radical experiments of his predecessor, and is trying moderation and tranquilization, according to his character. He wants to reorganize the Ejidos, the agrarian communistic estates created by the last Government.

"The division of land," he told me, "still goes on, according to the law. We have taken measures to give every man a claim to his land, a juridic claim—that is, a share in the common property. In this way we hope to increase production. In guaranteeing the small estates to the peasants we hope to regain their interests, as they know the land is really theirs, and can be inherited by their children."

Points of Controversy

When I spoke to him of the distrust I had found in important persons against the intentions of the United States, he became quite lively in saying:

"In the past, we had historical reasons for being on our guard. Of course there are points of controversy, resulting from differences of traditions and national character."

"I will not in any case govern for the privileged class. I want to govern for the great majority of our people."

"And are you not afraid to be disturbed in your work by greedy politicians?"

"Of course," he said, "in such an epoch of fundamental mutations there are always men whose hands are not too clean. But on the whole that ought not to be said of our politicians. Most of them were in the vanguard of our revolution, fighting for its ideas."

Mystery to People

I then asked him about the strength of the Mexican Communists, whose number seems to be quite a mystery to most people of the capital.

"There is no Communistic party," said the President. "There is only a small group that has not taken root and is importing exotic theories into our country. Most of those who call themselves by this name of Communism in reality share our own revolutionary ideas."

In another conversation that took place in the presence of five Cabinet Ministers, the cold bareness of the Governmental Palace was relieved by a certain tone of good humor. I saw the absolute frankness the Ministers showed their President.

The President vehemently opposed these ideas:

"Discipline is always necessary, but even in war I'm against the forms of dictatorship. In trustful cooperation with my collaborators I have a greater guarantee of success.

"Mexicans have a critical disposition, they are not easy to govern. But they have a foundation of noble sentiments and are sensitive. If you study them carefully you may count on their loyalty."

Well-Instructed Minister

Camacho has never been out of his country and speaks no other language but Spanish; but he has a well-instructed minister of Foreign Affairs, who, like a number of other collaborators, is well acquainted with Europe.

Camacho agrees with my opinion that personality has great importance in making history. Though Camacho explained to me in the Marxian way that environment was the fundamental thing in history, he added after that "But I believe that great men as you have shown them give these environments the form of their personality."

"And what do your people think of the personality of their new President?"

He smiled and answered: "On the whole, Mexicans like their Presidents."

"Of course—in the beginning. But will they stick to their opinion for six years?"

Then he even laughed a little, and said: "Well, I shall try to keep them at it the whole time!"

AMERICA AND BRITAIN LOSER OF PACIFIC WAR

Japanese Victories Credited by New York, London Papers

Today the United States claims itself to be the protector of the entire Western Hemisphere and guerrilla fighters of the ABCD front in the Pacific conflict. Mr. Roosevelt's reiterated claims of being the protector of the so-called democracies smack of the promises of aid British Prime Ministers have given to small European nations that led the latter to total annihilation in the battle for existence.

England's bomb-scarred shores, and the conquered nations once under its protection, bear tragic witness to the futility of making gestures of defiance without the assurance of instant and deadly action behind them. But Mr. Roosevelt and those of his immediate following not only do not appreciate John Bull's bitter experiences but fail to apply the vitally needed horse-sense to the lessons of devastated Europe. Uncle Sam, under the direct influence of the back-seat driving of Washington war mongers, does not realize that the destiny of the 130,000,000 American people is more than likely to be that of the flivver which thought that it could beat the Limited across the tracks.

No Fleet in Pacific

Responsible leaders of the United States clearly see that the salient feature of Mr. Roosevelt's war policy is his paper plan filled with astronomical figures. While the United States has no fleet in the Pacific to protect even its West Coast, much of its air force expansion program, on which Uncle Sam solely depends for defense now, is still in the stage of blueprints. Well-informed leaders of the United States privately admit that the grim aspect of the current United States program of defense is that it has, in point of fact, no air policy at all; that Government officials in Washington simply clamor for planes and more planes much as a starving man clamors for food and more food.

In air power, tens of thousands of the wrong planes are useless. Hundreds of the right planes are next to useless—being too few. The only true defense is the right number of the right planes serving a decisive policy. But unfortunately Uncle Sam hasn't got the right number of planes, the right planes, or the decisive policy. Without these three elements that constitute true defense, how can he expect to turn the tide of the steadily losing fight in his favor? Uncle Sam's lack of almost everything essential to victory is now tragically hazarding the life of every man, woman, and child not only in the United States but in the so-called small democratic nations which Mr. Roosevelt has promised to protect.

Stark Necessity

In the war of Europe, it took the extermination of Poland, it took the inability of the entire British Navy to prevent supplies from crossing the Skaggerak, it took the destruction of Rotterdam, the agony of Belgium, the surrender of France, to hammer home to the British Government the stark necessity of having a realistic air policy.

While the air program of the United States is in the bluepoint stage, Uncle Sam's best fortified naval base at Pearl Harbor has lost its practical value and other advance outposts at Manila, Wake and Guam Islands have fallen into Japanese hands. All American interests in the Pacific, including the West Coast, have been exposed to the submarine and aerial attacks of the Japanese Forces.

The British, on the other hand, have been driven back from Malaya and are fast retreating from Burma, leaving the hard-pressed Chungking regime hopeless and helpless. The Netherlands East Indies bid adieu to its titular sovereign Queen Wilhelmina as the Dutch colony has capitulated to the Japanese troops. The series of decisive victories the Japanese Forces have scored has been astonishing the world. The people of the world are reading news of Japanese successes on all fronts with Ah's and Oh's.

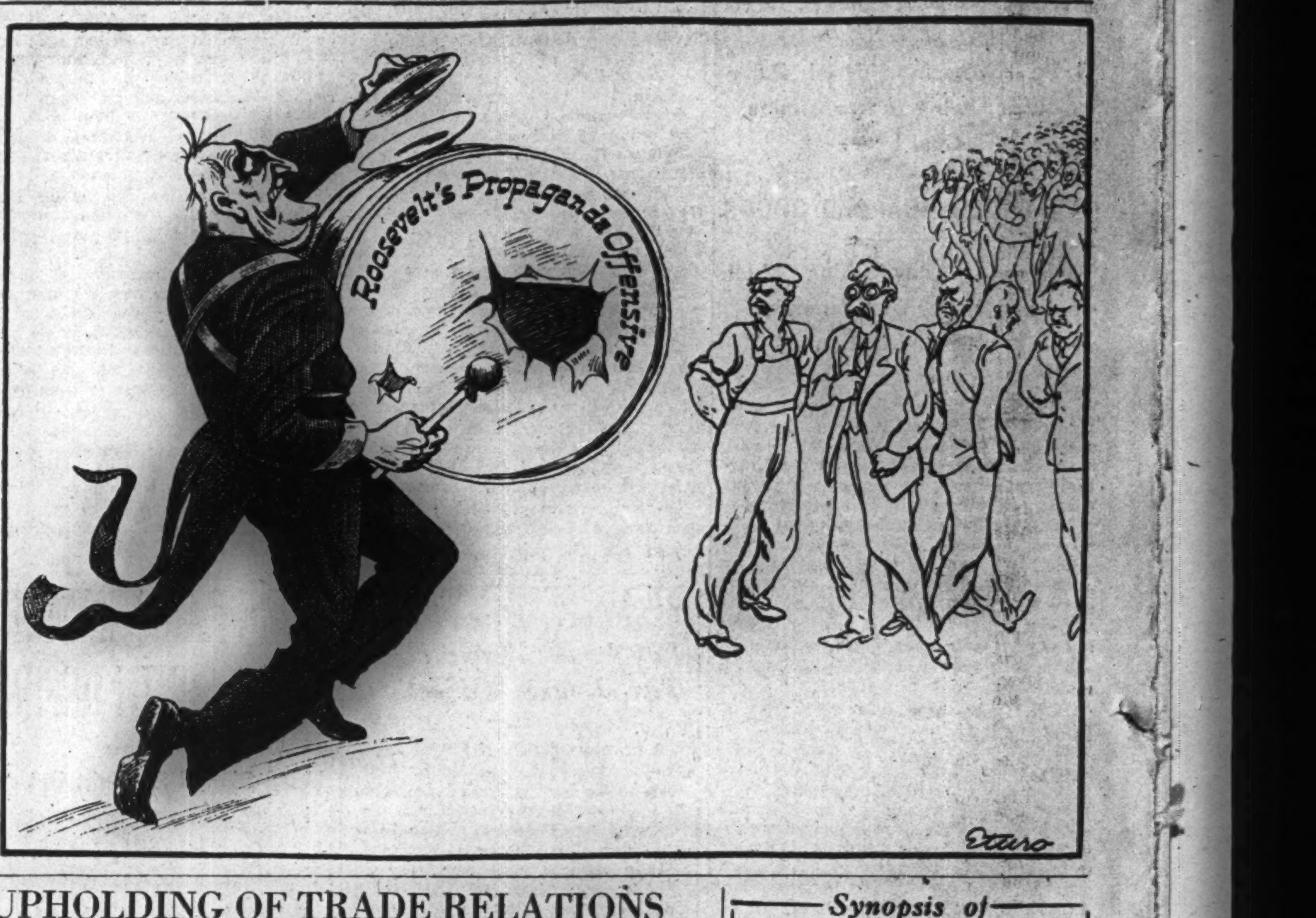
Victories Credited

The New York Times, reviewing the first three months of the Pacific conflict, credited Japanese victories to the unified action of their naval, land and air forces. The paper stressed that the Japanese Forces have accomplished unprecedented war results through their recognition of the enormous role of their air force in present-day warfare and their willingness to take a great risk and their maintenance of the offensive which can concentrate forces at a given point.

In London, the Evening News asserted that the tide of Japanese victories is approaching its flood; and that the flood is now spreading toward India and Australia following the submergence of Rangoon. Pointing out that the British Government is drawing blueprints for next year and the year after next, the same journal warned that these blueprints must be discarded right now because Japan is determined to win the war this year. Yes, Japan is determined to win the final victory this year.

Woe to the warmongers in London and Washington!

No Response



UPHOLDING OF TRADE RELATIONS IN EAST ASIA VITAL TO INDO-CHINA

Export and Import Activities of Past Year Analyzed; Outgoing Traffic Centers on Foodstuffs

During the present world conditions, it is a vital necessity for Indo-China, Hongkong, Shonanto (Singapore) and the Dutch East Indies to maintain, and even to increase, the current of trade between them.

A resume of the normal exchange of trade between these four countries shows that it consists in the exportation by Indo-China of goods for the consumption of the native population in Hongkong, Shonanto and the Dutch East Indies, and its importation of goods for European consumption. This trade consists chiefly of foodstuffs, and in addition, Indo-China exports large quantities of coal, charcoal and cement.

The outgoing traffic consists chiefly of rice, livestock including pigs and cattle, eggs and dried fish. In return Indo-China imports flour, potatoes, table fruits and vegetables, and dried vegetables and herbs. These come principally from Hongkong while from Shonanto, Indo-China seeks to purchase gunny-scale, raw cotton and cotton materials, and from the Dutch East Indies, Indo-China seeks to obtain its largest single article of importation, gasoline, fuel oil and lubricants.

Exports in Normal Year

Normal importations from Hongkong of the commodities mentioned amount to 50,000 tons per year, with a value of 15,000,000 Indo-Chinese piastres. The Indo-China piastre is worth fractionally less than the Hongkong dollar. Exports to Hongkong in a normal year are made up as follows:

	Tons
Livestock (cattle and pigs)	6,500
Eggs	3,000
Dried fish	5,000
Rice	300,000
Charcoal	25,000
Coal	200,000
Wood	6,000
Cement	45,000

The great total amounts to about 650,000 tons, to a value of IC$35,000,000.

During the first five months of 1941 imports from Hongkong amounted to only about half the usual total, although the value, due to increased costs and freight, was about the same.

In the export field, Indo-China has been able to supply about four-fifths of Hongkong's normal demand for coal, and is prepared to fulfil without any limitation whatsoever Hongkong's demands in all other commodities except rice.

A large proportion of Indo-China's rice harvest is now reserved for Japan, which has undertaken to take delivery of 700,000 tons per year. However, in spite of this, and the additional factor of an unusually poor harvest, Indo-China has been able to supply Hongkong with 65,000 tons of rice during the first five months of 1941, which is sufficient for Hongkong's internal consumption of 12,150,000 tons per month.

Imports From Shonanto

Indo-China normally imports about 29,000 tons of merchandise from Shonanto, to a value of IC$10,000,000. By far the greater proportion of this amount is made up of the shipment of gunny-sacks, which are an essential adjunct to Indo-China's great rice trade.

Normal exports to Shonanto are worth IC$35,000,000, and consist of 170,000 tons of merchandise.

Indo-China's other imports from Shonanto consist chiefly of cotton, string and flour, and it has not been easy to maintain a continuous supply. It is also largely to Shonanto, as one of the world's great transhipment ports, that Indo-China looks as a possible source of those manufactured goods which are no longer obtainable from France, previously the principal supplier.

Trade with the Dutch East Indies is on a smaller scale, and consists mainly of large shipments of one or two commodities. Indo-China ships dried fish and cement to the Indies, and normally imports petroleum products in exchange.

Depends on Harvest

The relative figures are: Exports, 50,000 tons to value of IC$3,500,000; Imports, 100,000 tons, three-quarters of which is petroleum products, to a value of IC$10,000,000.

In past years, a considerable amount of rice was often shipped to the Dutch East Indies, but this depended entirely on the nature of the Indies' harvest, as they are really self-sufficient in this commodity.

An effort is being made by the Indo-China authorities to ship the large exports of dried fish direct to the Dutch East Indies. This is a very important item in the trade between the two countries, and in the first five months of 1941, no less than 16,000 tons of dried fish had already been shipped, practically the whole production.

Indo-China must now look to the Dutch East Indies as practically its sole source of supply of this commodity.

Principal Activity

Petrol is not only used for the normal propulsion purposes, but it plays an important part in various processes in the rubber industry, which is one of Indo-China's principal activities.

For propulsion, various substitutes have been sought. A large number of Indo-China's heavy lorries and mail coaches now run on charcoal gas, which has proved itself a remarkably efficient source of power. All the country's automobiles are now running on alcohol distilled from rice, and it is claimed that the amount of rice required for the distillation of fuel places no strain on Indo-China's resources.

Indo-China would normally prefer to export the rice and import petrol, but the present arrangement, while not entirely satisfactory, is proving a sound substitute, and all the materials used are native products, including the vegetables which are now being used for lubrication.

Self-Sufficient Bloc

To sum up, therefore the four countries represented form a self-sufficient bloc as far as primary products are concerned, and maintenance of a flow of trade between them cannot but be to their mutual advantage. While, with the one exception mentioned, Indo-China places no limitation on the quantity of goods which it will ship to meet the demand in Hongkong, Shonanto and the Dutch East Indies, Indo-China seeks reciprocity in the supply of certain urgently necessary commodities, and would be willing and eager to foster the trade in manufactured articles.

Of Things Japanese

STONES HAVE LEGEND

By MOCK JOYA

Once a fisherman of Ijima Island, Awa Province, caught a little round stone in his fishing net. He cast it away into the sea, but on the next day, the same stone was again brought up in his net and again he threw it away. On the third day, he had a very good catch of fish, but among the fish there was the same stone. He thought that the stone had brought him good luck, and so he erected a little shrine and placed the stone within it. After that he prospered and so did the whole village.

Then, within the shrine, the stone began to grow and in about five years the original shrine became too small and a bigger one had to be built. Five years more, a much larger building became necessary for the stone as it had attained an enormous size.

The country is full of many other stories of stones that kept on growing. Mostly, however, such growing stones were brought from a distance or taken from the sea or river. Little pebbles carried away by travelers from distant places began to grow when they reached home. Such stones were enshrined and worshipped.

Originally the people of Japan believed that pebbles, stones and rocks are alive and being alive they grow. This idea is expressed in literature. Kimigayo, National Anthem, has a phrase, "till pebbles grow to rocks." That means an infinite time, but at the same time its significance lies in the people's belief that pebbles will grow.

In ancient times, the people thought that stones were the manifestation of the kami's power, because they were too heavy and hard to defy all their efforts to move or destroy them. They saw something divine in the size and weight of big stones. So since early days they worshipped stones of gigantic sizes or of peculiarly uncommon shapes or colors.

This fundamental idea together with their belief that all things in the world are alive has created these numerous tales of growing stones.

Publications Received

Tourist and Travel News, Vol. 30, No. 3, March, 1942 (in English). Publishers, Toa Ryoko Sha (formerly the Japan Tourist Bureau), Tokyo. The current edition is fully devoted to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. With illustrations, feature articles include The March of Manchoukuo under the New Order, Transportation in Manchoukuo, and Hotel Industry in Manchoukuo.

Synopsis of

CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

TOKAI NO YUUTSU

(Urban Melancholy)

1922

By HARUO SATO

The neighbors looked at the house and were strangely impressed. Only a young married couple occupied it; and they kept two dogs. The wife, an actress (playing subordinate roles in a theater on the outskirts of the city) whose professional name was Ruriko Segawa, went out every day in the morning. Then the place would seem like a vacant house. None of its front doors were ever properly opened.

But it was not a vacant house—Mineo Ozawa was dwelling in it. He was a young literary man who had neither talent nor training (or so he himself believed). And the house was situated at an approach to a hill and shaded from the sun throughout the day—yes, he had lately discovered that the sun did shine upon it for 20 minutes during the day, in the morning. Like a child of a tenement house confronted with an unexpected distinguished visitor, he was startled by this unexpected bit of sunshine and gazed upon it with rapture.

There was no activity in his house, the air was stagnant, and his face showed signs of mental fatigue. For all that he had an inexplicably high sense of his own importance, he was destitute of the capacity for earning any sort of living. If his wife's mother, who sometimes came to inquire after the condition of his household, were to question him about something that had to do with pecuniary matters, he would turn his face away, notwithstanding the problem concerned himself, as though, on the contrary, he were listening to someone trying to beg a loan from him. His mother-in-law would then force a sardonic smile, insinuating that "the only work you could do, I should think, is something like a dog watchmen's job at someone's mansion."

Bookshop Apprentice

The only friends he had were Shozan Emori, a literary man who had been left behind by the march of time, and an apprentice in a second-hand bookshop. Shozan had dissipated all of his fortune in acquiring "the experience of human life," and now, while priding himself on the plenitude of these experiences, he liked to tell the stories he intended writing and to give away his plots.

As to the apprentice, he brought up the names of such popular philosophers as Bergson and Tagore, plaguing Ozawa with a discussion of them. Ozawa had an instinctive love of art, and though he was exceedingly reticent, he would nevertheless, after these callers left, talk to them in an imaginary verbal duel in the vehement attitude of one feeling that his self-respect was being violated.

He had become 25 this year, and the remittance from his wealthy father, which had been promised up to this year, had already stopped. He now let his wife become an actress (though she did so as a pastime and he was not dependent upon it for his subsistence), toying all day long with ideas that never materialized, and his actual work consisted merely in taking out his dogs for a walk. The cheerful spirit of his wife when she returned from work and her lively figure as she set out in the morning, made him feel a strange sense of displeasure and of melancholy.

Wasn't it symptomatic of the envy of human beings possessing a vocation which other human beings desire, who do not know what to do themselves and who do not seem to be able to do anything? Vocation is the very marrow of living. And so one day he called at the greenroom of the Shingeki Theater, where his wife was performing, to ask Shuhan Okawa, the president, to let him assist in the painting of stage sceneries. Okawa had been a friend of his undergraduate days. The man curtly refused to grant him this favor.

Frequent Call

Shozan, as usual, came to see him frequently, relating repeatedly the summarized version of the stories which he should have written, and telling him that he was behind in his room rent, which made it rather awkward for him to return to his boarding

(Continued on Page 3)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

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WIPE-OUT OF COMBINED FLEET BY JAPANESE NAVY ADMITTED; 15 WAR VESSELS STATED SUNK

U.S.-British Quarters Make Belated Official Report

CLASHES DESCRIBED

Domei

LISBON, March 14.—Admitting the loss of 15 Allied warships during the disastrous encounter with the Japanese Fleet, the British Admiralty and the United States Navy Department jointly revealed in a belated announcement the results of the naval battles off the Java and Surabaya coasts from February 27 to March 1, it was learned here today from Washington.

According to the lengthy report, the Allied fleet consisting of the British cruiser Exeter, the Australian cruiser Perth, the United States cruiser Houston, and the Dutch cruisers De Ruyter and Java, accompanied by three British destroyers and one Dutch destroyer, was cruising north of Surabaya on the afternoon of February 27.

The combined fleet was under the command of Admiral O. E. L. Helfrich Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies navy, who was on board the De Ruyter, the flagship of the Allied fleet.

Meet Fierce Attack

Upon encountering the Japanese Fleet, continued the report, at a point about 150 kilometers north of Surabaya at 4:14 p.m. the Allies opened fire on the Japanese warships and were immediately met with fierce fire and torpedo attacks.

While trying to evade a torpedo attack, a direct hit was made on the engine room of the British cruiser Exeter which was obliged to fall out of formation due to the considerable reduction in speed, the announcement stated.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed, the Dutch destroyer Korttenaier received a direct torpedo hit and sank almost instantaneously, while, on the other hand, the British destroyer Electra was lost in a smoke screen and was later ascertained to have been sunk.

After dark, the report continued, the Allied fleet caught sight of four Japanese ships and opened fire, but the results are unknown.

Giving up the attempt to ascertain the whereabouts of a Japanese convoy which was anticipated to be somewhere in the northern region, the Allied fleet turned southward and approached the Java shore to intercept Japanese transports trying to land troops there, the report continued.

After the combined fleet took a southward course along the Java coast for about 30 minutes, an explosion occurred in the bottom of the British destroyer Jupiter which sank four hours later, the announcement admitted.

The following is the Allied description of the terrific battle which occurred off the Java coast, and which cost the Allies two A class cruisers.

Sinkings Described

"As the Allied fleet proceeded 12 miles north of Palembang at 11:30 p.m. it was discovered that two Japanese cruisers were between the Allied fleet and the island of Java. We at once opened fire and a terrific battle occurred.

"During the battle, the De Ruyter received a direct hit and, in an attempt to evade a torpedo, it suddenly changed its course. The entire Allied fleet followed the De Ruyter but shortly afterward a terrific explosion occurred in the De Ruyter and the Java, sinking both cruisers instantaneously.

"In this battle, both the Perth and Houston were damaged but they succeeded in entering Tanjoeng Priok at 7 a.m. the following day.

"Waiting until after dark on February 28, the Perth and Houston slid out of Tanjoeng Priok harbor in an attempt to make a dash across the Sunda Straits. The last that was heard from both cruisers was at 11:30 p.m. when word was received they had encountered Japanese warships off the coast of St. Nicholas Point."

Meanwhile, the report continued, the crippled Exeter accompanied by the British destroyer Encounter and the U.S. destroyer Pope left Surabaya port the same night and word was received the following morning that three Japanese cruisers were chasing the Allied ships. That was the last heard from the Allied warships, the announcement disclosed.

The Dutch destroyer Evertsen was forced aground after encountering two Japanese cruisers, and the British destroyer Stronghold and another small vessel are missing and presumably have been sunk, the losses inflicted on the enemy, however, cannot be ascertained accurately, the announcement concluded.

Sets New Swim Mark

Domei

COPENHAGEN, March 15.—Ranghild Hveger, top-ranking Danish aquatic star, today splashed her way to a new world's mark in the 440-yard women's free style swimming event when she swam the distance in five minutes 11 seconds, clipping one second off her former mark. Miss Hveger set her former mark at Copenhagen in December 1937.

Australia to Retire Older Army Officers In Drastic Shake-Up

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 15.—Francis Forde, Australian War Minister, yesterday announced a clean-up in the Australian army to retire older army officers and replace them by younger officers in order to rejuvenate the army personnel, according to a Canberra report received here today. The replacement of older men by young officers was considered necessary in order to have army leaders fit for active service, the report stated.

SOVIETS SEEN WARY OF ALLIED STRENGTH

Moscow Still Shy in Extending Collaboration—War Losses Viewed Factor

TENSION SEEN GROWING

Occupation Zones in Iran Being Widened by Soviets—Mosul Fields Eyed

Asahi Service

BERNE, March 16.—Although the British Government has been eagerly trying to bring the Soviet Union to the side of the Allies in view of the repeated and miserable defeats suffered on all fronts by the Democracies, Moscow is still refusing to participate in the Allies' military conference at Washington.

This attitude of the Soviet is regarded by the British authorities as an indication of the lack of confidence in the Allies on the part of the Reds, according to a report from London.

The British Government, therefore, is considering the fact that to remove all gaps existing between the British Empire and the Soviet Union is an indispensable condition for effecting a closer strategic as well as political understanding with the Russians.

Also it is being recognized that the joint political propaganda of Britain and the Soviet is an important factor required in the execution of the British-Soviet joint action during and after the present war.

It is under this necessity that the British Government has decided to station an information secretary at the British Embassy in the Soviet capital.

However, it is doubtful whether or not this new plan will succeed as the British plan to commence a Soviet-British joint radio broadcasting system failed last year.

Anglo-Soviet Tension Seen

D.N.B.

ANKARA, March 16.—The British and the Soviet tension in the Near and Middle East areas has intensified according to latest reports. Soviet troop contingents are about to not only widen the Soviet occupation zone in Iran but also to march toward the oil-fields of Mosul across the Rewandus Pass, it is stated in an unconfirmed report.

The retreat of the British troops from the western provinces of Iran is continuing.

Soviets Enter Iraq

Asahi Service

BERLIN, March 16.—Soviet forces stationed in Iran have greatly extended their area of occupation following the withdrawal of the British forces to India. Pressing on, the Reds have finally entered Iraq, crossing the frontier at Rewandus and are still proceeding toward the Mosul oil territory, according to a report from Ankara.

Meanwhile, British troops in the western section of Iran are still being withdrawn.

ENVOY SATO IN HSINKING

Calls on Ambassador Umezu and Attends Banquet

Domei

HSINKING, March 16.—Naotake Sato, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, accompanied by Goro Morishima, who will aid Mr. Sato in the capacity of Minister-at-Large, and a suite of seven persons, arrived here early this afternoon en route to his post.

Mr. Sato paid a courtesy call on General Yoshijiro Umezu, Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, and is scheduled to attend a banquet at the Japanese Embassy tonight.

Sakurai Gets Vichy Post

It was officially announced here, Monday, that Lieutenant-Colonel Ichiro Sakurai has been appointed assistant military attache to France, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Naoki Matsuyama.

In the Wakes of Allied Retreat

Left: Ruined hangars and the ground plowed up by bursting bombs are all that remain at Lae airfield in New Guinea, recently occupied by the Japanese Forces. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571. Photo by Cameraman Ibushi of Navy Information Service.) Right: The oil-wells and plants, set afire by the enemy, are still burning fiercely at Palembang, in Sumatra. (By courtesy of Army Air Headquarters. Photo by Cameraman Araki)

BRITISH POLICE LOOT HOUSES IN SHONANTO

Cannot Resist Temptation Even As Peace Officers Trusted By Japanese

LUXURIOUS LIVING SEEN

Impregnability of Singapore Seen Pack of Lies—Prisoners Seen Care-Free

Describing the current conditions in Shonanto where peace and order is fast returning to normal, Tatsuzo Ishikawa, well-known novelist, discloses that the Britons have stooped so low as to loot the houses of the natives in broad daylight, while the British were still on duty as temporary police officers, the Hochi reports.

"The elaborate mansion where I am being accommodated with the Domei scribes was occupied formerly by a certain Captain Brian Stone of the United States Navy," writes the novelist, "but a glance at the various rooms lavishly decorated with antiques, priceless paintings, furniture and fixtures, etc. makes me wonder how much the American officers are being paid."

The site of the whole estate is about 3,000 tsubo or about two and a half acres, Mr. Ishikawa continues, and there is every means of luxury one can possibly hope for, the beautiful and spacious garden surrounded with rows of trees, the well-conditioned tennis court, swimming pool, a number of garages, etc. make the whole atmosphere very pleasant to live in.

"But when we give it deeper thought," the writer says, "we cannot help but conclude that the various modern facilities in the building itself, private limousines and so forth were purchased at the expense of the State as the military establishments seemed incomplete. It all reduces down to a bare fact that the much boasted impregnability of the erstwhile Singapore fortress was nothing but a pack of lies disseminated by the crafty Britons for propaganda purposes."

Continuing, however, Mr. Ishikawa admits that the British soldiers, finding themselves at the end of their resources, fought viciously like trapped rats, particularly those who were guarding the Bukit Timah height. Their last efforts, however, were useless as they were no match at all for the brave and gallant heroes of the Imperial Forces

Britons Policing City

Among the clauses stipulated in the terms of surrender, there was an article wherein it was laid down that until such time as deemed necessary by the Japanese Forces, 1,000 Britons are to be commissioned as temporary officers of the law in order to prevent possible disorder in the city. All that remains of the British influence today, the novelist says, are these policemen, but a regrettable, or rather a despicable incident, occurred a few days ago.

"Two of these temporary British constables, armed with pistols, raided the homes of certain Indians and ramsacked the houses taking with them, fountain pens, tobacco, clothing and etc.

"Viewed from another angle, however, we can understand their motive for such a rampage. For, whether they are faithful to their duties or commit acts of pilferage, the end of their road is but one; one that leads them eventually to a concentration camp when their services are no longer required.

"A few days ago, I visited the survivors of the sunken British battleships, Prince of Wales and Repulse, but I was rather surprised by their carefree mood.

"When I asked them what they thought of the Japanese Air Units, they nonchalantly replied, 'Oh, splendid, but

(Continued on Page 2)

Mataram Sultan With Nineteen Brothers Hopes for Peace Under Nippon Protection

From Bandoeng through Taskumalaya, Purwokelt, and Magelan to Jokyarkarta, a distance of 450 kilometers, we pushed through groups of enemy soldiers who had not yet disarmed and reached the last-named town in central Java on March 13, reports an Asahi correspondent from Jokyarkarta on March 15.

We came to visit the Sultan of Jokyarkarta, continues the report. Jokyarkarta is the seat of the Mataram dynasty, and the Sultan is the sole representative of the 1,000 years of Mataram culture and tradition.

The Sultan's domain, together with the domain of Surakarta, which is about 60 kilometers northeast of Jokyarkarta, had been granted, nominally, an independent status.

The Sultan Hemanku Fumuronu IX was the nominal monarch of a domain 2,220 square kilometers in area, and with a population of 300,000. The actual reins of government were tightly held by the Dutch authorities but the coming of the Japanese Forces had liberated this native kingdom from the hands of the Dutch.

When we entered the town, most of the shops had already resumed their business. Four-wheeled horse carts trundled along the streets, bearing Dutch children and women, and natives walked idly about clad in gay Javanese costumes.

What surprised us was the fact that this town of more than 100,000 people was competently guarded by only a handful of soldiers. All the Dutch officials, including the police officers, implicitly obeyed the Japanese authorities.

Invitation From the Sultan

Through the services of the commanding officer of the 00 Troops, we obtained permission to interview the Sultan, who graciously consented to receive us at 8 a.m. the next day.

The Palace was situated in the south of the town, surrounded by a high wall. The Sultan had 20,000 subjects directly under him, and they made their living by their beautiful handicrafts. On festival days, these faithful subjects would dress in ancient martial costume and act as the personal bodyguard of the Sultan.

The approach to the Palace is guarded by tall, ancient trees. The entrance to the Sultan's Palace is screened from without by a wall, and is guarded by a native soldier with a red and green painted spear.

We were evidently expected, for an attendant came out to meet us, and escorted us inside. The attendant was a giant of a man, dressed in a shimmering Javanese cotsume, with a gilded sword slung across his back.

He led us through a broad corridor with marble pillars on both sides. The floor was strewn with white sand and we were led into a large square hall about 30 meters square. On the walls were hung many strange musical instruments. The pillars here were adorned with golden ornaments, which shone and glittered in the dim light, till the pillars seemed enveloped in

(Continued on Page 2)

DON'T UNDER-RATE JAPAN, WARNS BURMA AIR CHIEF

Near-Suicide to Minimize Potentialities—Pierce Confident of Defense

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—Air Marshal Sir Richard Pierce, Commander-in-Chief of the British air force in India, warned press interviewers today that Japan's air strength is built on perfection and strenuous training that beats all comparison and it would be near-suicide to under-rate its potentialities, it was learned here today from New Delhi.

Expressing confidence in the Burma situation, he declared that unlike the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, Burma has not lost its aerial striking power.

Although General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India and Burma, has ordered Burma's defense to the last man, this spirit, granting ultimate fall of Burma, is nonsense, he declared.

It was emphasized that British air strength in Burma has vastly increased since the outbreak of the war, while reinforcements are rapidly pouring in to check Japan's hitherto unimpeded advances.

Reflecting on India's defense the Air Marshal declared that despite preparations against attack, India does not expect to sit beneath an umbrella of air preparedness, but intends to carry the attack to the very nose of the enemy.

WILL TRADE VOLUNTEERS

Canada and America Exchanging 10,000 Nationals

Domei

VICHY, March 16.—The Canadian Government announced today that 10,000 United States volunteers serving in the Canadian armed forces will be returned to the United States according to an agreement to be signed with the American Government during this week, Havas reported here from Ottawa today.

The United States reciprocally proposes to release all Canadian nationals serving in the United States' armed forces, the report revealed.

EAST ASIA MEDICAL BODY TO BE INAUGURATED SOON

Meeting of Japan Medical Association to Be Attended by Wide Representation

On the occasion of the 11th general meeting of the Japan Medical Association to be held at the Tokyo Imperial University from March 26 to 30, a new organ named the East Asia Medical Association will be inaugurated, reports the Asahi.

More than 30 doctors of Manchoukuo, China and Inner Mongolia will attend the inaugural conference and the subsequent lecture meeting.

With a view to changing the tendency of depending on the medical science of Europe and America, which has hitherto been traditional in all the East Asiatic countries and for the purpose of establishing an independent medical science most fitted to the lives of the East Asians, the Japan Medical Science Association has been preparing to institute a medical association inclusive of doctors and medical institutions of all the East Asiatic countries.

Thus, with all necessary preparations having being completed, the Association is holding the inaugural meeting of the East Asia Medical Science Association at the Nippon Kogyo Club on March 31, subsequent to the annual general meeting of the Japan Medical Science Association to be held from March 26 to 30.

At present indications, 10 doctors from Manchoukuo, 10 from North China, two from Inner Mongolia, 13 from Central China and two from South China are expected to attend the function.

In addition, two doctors each from Thailand and French Indo-China are reported to be anxious to attend the conference but owing to the difficulty of traffic, they will be unable to do so.

Dr. Kurata Mori, Professor Emeritus at the Kyoto Imperial University, is expected to assume the post of the president of the East Asia Medical Service Association.

In this connection, it is reported the Association will hold its general meeting every year from next year on, at various places of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

PEACE, ORDER REIGN IN EAST ASIA SPHERE

5 Former Allied Outposts Enjoy Tranquility Under New Regime

COOPERATE WITH JAPAN

Rehabilitation Work Progresses And Industries Resume Activity

Five Allied outposts in East Asia, which formerly were the sources of innumerable troubles to Japan, and which have now been subjugated to form a vital link in the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are smoothly progressing under Japanese military administration in perfecting their aim to cooperate with Japan.

Hongkong, the Philippines, Malaya, Dutch East Indies and Burma have all wiped out Anglo-American imperialism from their territories and today, peace and order has been restored. Rehabilitation work is rapidly going on uninterruptedly to construct a greater country while industries are resuming their former activity.

A short resume of the following countries indicating the peaceful intent now prevailing there is as follows.

Hongkong.

With the unconditional surrender of Sir Mark A. Young, Governor-General of Hongkong, on December 25, this base of British imperialism in China finally fell into Japanese hands.

In January, a Government-General form of administration was established on the island, and Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai was appointed the Governor-General of Hongkong.

Within the short space of two months, he has pushed the work of reconstruction to an astonishing extent.

Formerly, the base of British imperialism in China, and a menace to Japanese policy in East Asia, Hongkong is now one of the most important integers in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Its development in this respect is going on at full-speed.

Under the able administration of Lieutenant-General Isogai, all traces of anti-Japanism, detrimental to the peace of Greater East Asia, have been eliminated, and Hongkong is now the base of operations for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Philippines.

On January 2, the Philippines fell into Japanese hands, and a military administration was at once enforced.

The new Mayor of Manila, Jorge B. Vargas, succeeded in forming a new Government supported by the Japanese Army, on January 23, for the occupied territories.

Daigo S. Akino is the chief of the Interior Department. The departments include Supplies, Law, Commerce and Agriculture, Education, and Public Health.

In addition, the Law Courts and the Supreme Court have been reopened with new officials, and under the control of the Japanese military administration, the Philippines are entering into their renaissance.

The Filipinos are fully aware that they will be given independence provided they cooperate with the Japanese, and regard the Philippines as one of the integers in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Malaya.

Since the fall of Singapore on February 15 a month has elapsed, and already the governmental bodies for the administration of Malaya have been formed. Besides the Mayor of Shonan, the Governors of the 10 states of the Malay Peninsula have been appointed.

Under the able leadership of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Malay region, the problems of settlement, production, increased communication, etc. are being competently handled, and the recon-

(Continued on Page 2)

MANCHOUKUO PREMIER OFFERS IMPERIAL MESSAGE OF THANKS IN AUDIENCE AT PHOENIX HALL

His Majesty Receives Cable of Appreciation From Italian Monarch

The Imperial Household Department, on Monday, announced that His Majesty the Emperor has received a message from King Emperor Victor Emmanuel III of Italy thanking His Imperial Majesty for dispatching Zembei Horikiri, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, to the funeral of the Duke of Aosta, reports Domei.

PETAIN EXCORIATES BRITISH INHUMANITY

Vichy Leader Pays Tribute to Sufferers in Brutal Air Raid on Paris

HOSTILE FEELING HIGH

Pro-Anglo-Saxon Groups Shifting Attitude Toward Axis Collaboration

Domei

LISBON, March 15.—British air bombing of factory quarters in the suburbs of Paris on March 3 and 4 caused disastrous casualties including some 400 dead and 1,000 wounded. This barbaric action of Britain is now being seriously criticized in all nations of the world, and particularly, the anger of the French people has been aroused and a strong anti-British sentiment is now prevailing all over France.

Marshal Henri Philippe Petain attended the funeral service for those who were cruelly killed by British bombing and in his address he severely scored the inhuman act of the British Empire in the following words:

"I find it difficult to discover words to express the shock the people of France have received by this act of Britain. The disaster caused that night was horrible beyond all description; damaged roads, smashed houses, citizens without homes, little babies instantly taken from cradles to Heaven, sorrowful men and women saving the charred bodies of their beloved from the stinking ruins still burning, then the dead and the wounded.

"We feel the sufferings you have gone through. Such a cruel disaster hits the heart of the French people. England pushed France to ruin two years ago, and now forgets all human conscience in attempting such a wholesale massacre. Such unlawful acts of Britain will be properly judged by history.

"Those who died for the honor of Paris should be doubly honored, because you paid a sacrifice for France twice. That is to say, once at the moment of national crisis when your very life was threatened, and then the present unexpected calamity. We must erect a monument for those soldiers and workers to remember their loyalty, and to make it a symbol of the honor of the workers of Paris who go through all difficulties and sacrifice their life for justice. That is my sincere wish today."

French Attitude Shifting

The French Government at Vichy will soon cast aside its seemingly kowtowing attitude toward the Anglo-Saxon regime as firm advocacy for positively siding with the Axis Powers is rapidly mounting in the nation, according to a Yomiuri report from Berlin.

At this juncture when the Anglo-Saxons, after their complete reverses in the War of Greater East Asia, are preparing to stage a new war front somewhere in Europe, the Vichy Government seems greatly annoyed with the United States' moves for bringing the Vichy-Washington relations to a crisis.

The United States has often been reported as dissatisfied with the alleged pro-Axis attitude of Vichy. Washington through the U.S. Ambassador at Vichy has often lodged protests with the French Government on the reported French aids to the Axis war operations in Europe. On the other hand, the Washington Government, by mobilizing all available propaganda organs in the country, has been severely criticizing the Vichy leaders. President Roosevelt, in the meantime, in a personal letter to Marshal H. Petain, head of the Vichy regime, has demanded that the latter promptly cease support of the war operations of the German and Italian forces.

Faced with these United States moves, the Vichy leaders have so far remained as friendly as possible, because, it is said, the latter were afraid that the Anglo-Saxons, if offended, would cut France's food-supply route from the North and South Americas and then the French possessions such as Guiana and Dakar in Africa would

(Continued on Page 2)

Special Envoy Honored At Luncheon Following Function

GIFTS ARE PRESENTED

The message of thanks of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo was presented to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan by General Chang Ching-hui, Premier and State Envoy of Manchoukuo, in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace, at 11:50 a.m. today.

General Chang Ching-hui, accompanied by Dr. Yuan Chen-tse, Communications Minister, and other members, arrived in Tokyo Monday morning, and registered at the Imperial Hotel.

At 11:35 a.m. today, General Chang left the Imperial Hotel in a car specially sent by the Imperial Household Department for the Imperial Palace. Communications Minister Yuan Chen-tse and 16 other members of the suite followed. Entering the Imperial Palace by the Nijubashi, or main entrance, the Manchoukuo State Envoy and his suite were received by Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo were waiting their arrival in the west antechamber.

Conducted by Foreign Minister Togo and Manchoukuo Ambassador Li Shaokeng, to the Phoenix Hall at 11:50 a.m., Premier Chang Ching-hui was presented to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan by Manchoukuo Ambassador Li. The Envoy then presented the message of thanks of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Other members of the suite were also honored with an Imperial audience, following the presentation of the message.

Honored by Her Majesty

Later, General Chang Ching-hui was also received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress in the Paulownia Hall. The Manchoukuo Ambassador also introduced other members of the Envoy's suite to Her Majesty. Later, Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu received the Manchoukuo Envoy and suite in the Chigusa Hall.

General Chang and his suite were then introduced to Premier Hideki Tojo and other high officials of Japan.

At 12:30 p.m. the Envoy and his suite were honored with an Imperial luncheon in the Homei Hall. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu graciously attended the luncheon. It is also reported that Their Majesties were pleased to engage in conversation with Premier Chang Ching-hui through interpreters during the luncheon. Premier Tojo, Imperial Household Minister Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Foreign Minister Togo, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma and other high officials also attended the function.

After the luncheon, the Envoy and his suite were further received by Their Majesties in the Peony Hall. Their Majesties retired at 2 p.m., and thereupon the Manchoukuo Envoy and suite left the Imperial Palace for the Imperial Hotel.

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to send Grand Master of Ceremonies Viscount Matsudaira to the Imperial Hotel in the afternoon to convey thanks to Premier Chang Ching-hui.

During the afternoon, the Envoy is scheduled to pay visits to various Ministers of State, and at 6:30 p.m. the Envoy and his suite will be the guests of Foreign Minister Togo at a banquet at his official residence.

On March 18, the Envoy and his suite will visit the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine in the afternoon. Premier Tojo will honor the Envoy at a dinner at his official residence. At 9:20 p.m. Manchoukuo Envoy Chang Ching-hui will express thanks to the people of Japan for helping the progress of Manchoukuo in a message over the radio.

Imperial Gifts Presented

Presents sent by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to Their Majesties the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager, and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, and other Imperial Princes and Princesses of Japan, on the visit of the Manchoukuo Envoy, Premier Chang Ching-hui, are announced as follows:

To His Majesty the Emperor:

One sword; photographic album and five-reel motion picture commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo; figured textile made of bean stalk pulp.

To Her Majesty the Empress:

One tiger skin; photographic album commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo; figured textile made of bean stalk pulp.

To Her Majesty the Empress Dowager:

(Continued on Page 2)

ORGAN TO INTRODUCE CULTURE IN S. AREA

Initial Ceremony Staged at Hibiya Park Backed by Government

To introduce Japanese art and culture in the southern countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to strengthen the ties of cultural friendship with those countries, the South Seas Culture and Art Association was inaugurated with a ceremony and a program of dance and music at the Hibiya Public Hall before a capacity audience on Sunday afternoon.

The affair was backed by the Press Section of the War Ministry, Navy Ministry, Board of Information, and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Following a brief national ceremony, which was concluded with the singing of the national anthem by the entire audience, an address was given by Lieutenant-General Rippei Ogisu, chairman of the organizing committee of the South Seas Culture and Art Association.

A highlight of the chairmans' speech was his assertion that it was through actual contacts in joint singing and dancing and other forms of common artistic expression, rather than through theoretical and aesthetical dissertations, that the peoples of different countries were brought more closely together. It was in this conviction, the chairman said, that the military authorities had decided to give their support toward the establishment of the new organization.

The aims and plans of the South Seas Culture and Art Association, and a report on the procedure leading up to the Association's inaugural ceremony, were then announced by the general affairs director of the organizing committee, Toru Okamura.

He pointed out that for the time being, one of the tasks to be accomplished by the organization was to dispatch groups of artists and others to the South Seas regions for the entertainment of the Imperial Forces now engaged there in military operations. At the same time, those groups were to introduce Japanese art and culture to the local population.

To collect material relating to the culture of the South Seas regions and make it available for the studies of cultural circles in Japan to coordinate the activities of various individuals and organizations in the field of the cultural penetration of the South, and to contribute in other ways toward the realization of Japan's cultural aims in the areas concerned, in parallel with the establishment of the New Order in Greater East Asia, were other important points mentioned by the speaker.

At the same time, Mr. Okamura stressed that Japan's cultural policy toward the peoples of the South Seas regions will have to take a new course, duly recognizing the national characteristics of each of the peoples concerned, and realizing the important role which art and culture are playing in the every-day life of the Southern peoples.

While up to the present it was almost only the most vulgar forms of Japanese art which had been introduced there, it will be the South Seas Culture and Art Association's aim to see that only the best specimens of Japanese art, which are truly representative and characteristic of Japan will be spread.

The names of individuals and organizations in the cultural field with which the new association will cooperate in the future in carrying out its aims are now under deliberation in concert with the Information Board and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and are to be announced later.

Congratulatory messages by a representative of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and others concluded the inaugural ceremony, which was followed by the first South Seas Culture and Art program sponsored by the Society.

A Japanese dance with Tokiwazu music, Kodakara-Sambaso, performed by Mitsugoro Bando, opened the program.

Songs of Indonesia, Thailand, French Indo-China, New Guinea, and other South Seas countries were sung by Miss Toshi Takatsu. A ballet, Akebono, in three scenes, was then staged by Tokubei Hanayagi and his company.

"Dai-Toa-Ondo" (Dance and Song of Greater East Asia), a new song selected by the South Seas Culture and Art Association, with music composed by Kageyoshi Iida, was performed as the concluding number by all the artists, who had participated in the colorful program.

Manchoukuo Premier Offers Thanks Message At Imperial Audience

(Continued from Page 1)

One tiger skin; photographic album commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo; figured textile made of bean stalk pulp.

To His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince:

One sword; one tiger skin; photographic album commemorating the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

To Their Imperial Highnesses Princesses Teru, Taka, and Yori and His Imperial Highness Prince Yoshi.

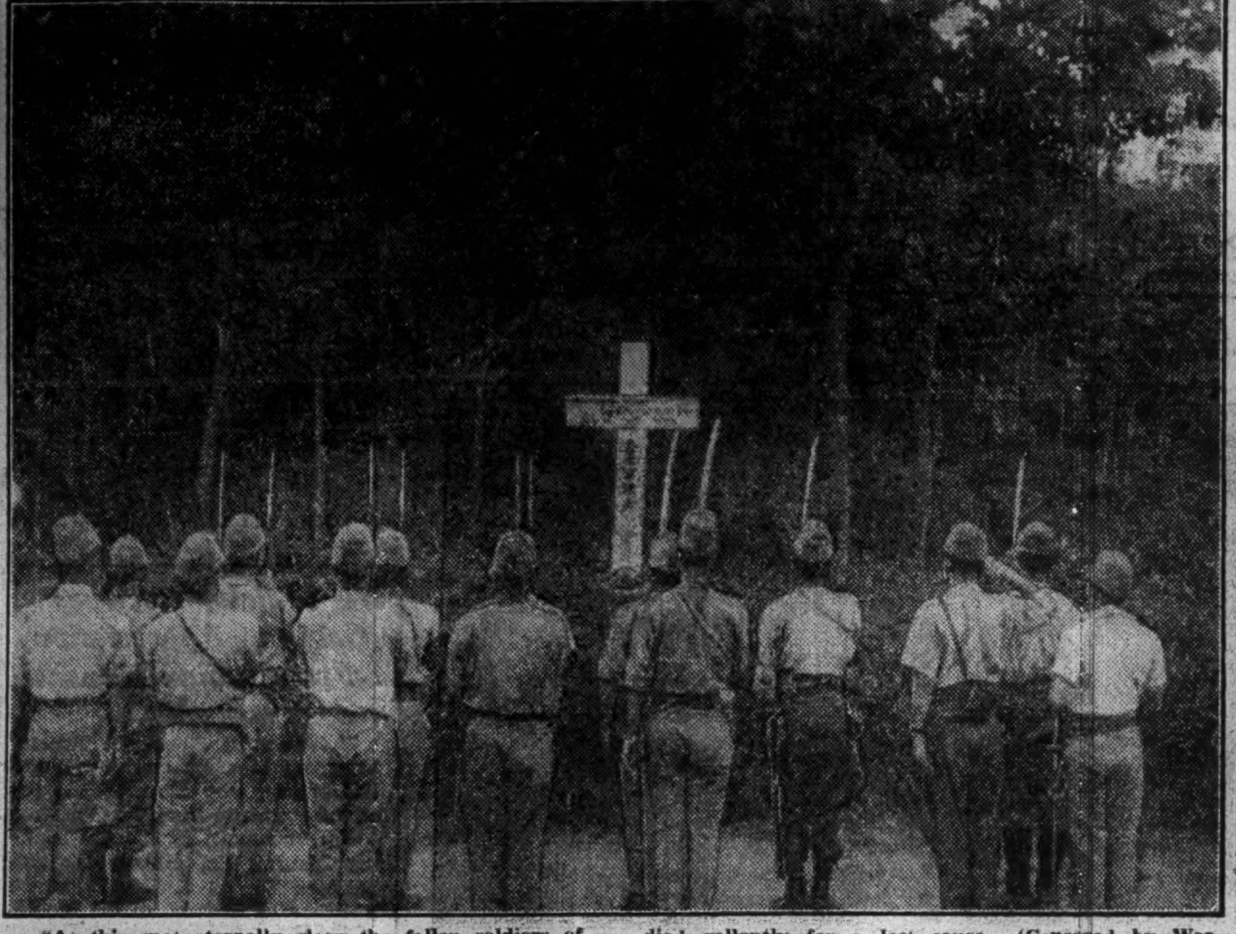
Figured textile made of bean stalk pulp; letter paper made of bean stalk pulp.

To Boost Production

Transocean

ANKARA, March 5.—The Turkish Government is making efforts to divide up available acreage in certain zones for the cultivation of cotton or grain, cabbage, etc. Peasants in these districts will be obliged to grow what is best suited to their soil. A special commission has been appointed to deal with these matters.

Honors for Enemy War Dead



"At this spot eternally sleep the fallen soldiers of the British and Netherlands Armies. February 14, 1942." Before a solitary cross, a unit of the Imperial Forces presents arms in final salute to Allied warriors who died gallantly for a lost cause. (Censored by War Ministry. Photo taken by Special Cameraman Kumamoto)

JAPANESE ARMY RETURNS FACTORY SHOP TO CHINESE

Authorities' Action Prompted By Desire to Aid Reconstruction of China

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 9.—The Yung Ho Machine Shop in Wuhu, owned by Tsao Ming-shang and others, has been returned by the competent military Japanese authorities to its legal owners, the Central Press Service learned today.

Mr. Tsao and his partners recently forwarded a petition to the competent Japanese military authorities through the Ministries of Industry and Foreign Affairs and the magistrate at Wuhu, seeking re-possession of the factory.

The Japanese military authorities, being desirous of assisting in China's reconstruction, complied with the request and allowed the legal owners to take possession of the machine shop.

Peace, Order Reign In East Asia Sphere

(Continued from Page 1)

struction of Malaya is going on rapidly.

Like Hongkong, Shonan Island is strategically very important, and its reconstruction is based on the most careful lines.

Dutch East Indies.

These islands are sources of important raw materials like oil, rubber and tin, and thus form the most important, economically, of all the occupied territories.

Batavia, Bandoeng, Surabaya were put under military administration by the Japanese Forces, and the more important factories were confiscated.

The reconstruction of these territories are going on uninterruptedly.

Burma.

The Burma route used to play an important role during the China Affair, but with the fall of Rangoon, the Burma route has fallen under the control of the Japanese.

It is expected that Japanese military administration will be established throughout the whole of Burma shortly.

According to the speech of Premier General Hideki Tojo delivered at the Diet on January 21, the Burmese will be given independence provided they cooperate with the Japanese in the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

TURKO-REICH TRADE TALKS SAID MOST SATISFACTORY

Special Organization Formed To Speed Up Delivery of Goods Contracted

Transocean

ISTANBUL, March 9.—The President of the Turkish Board of Trade, who has just returned from Germany, where he spent three months contracting orders on the basis of the German-Turkish trade agreement, told the press today that his negotiations in Germany had been most satisfactory.

He said he had succeeded in acquiring such goods as were most needed by the Turkish market. In some instances, contracts had even exceeded the lines laid down in the trade agreement.

A special organization, he added, had been created for the acceleration of delivery of these goods.

SULTAN OF MATARAM HOLDS PEACE HOPES

(Continued from Page 1)

some ghostly fire.

In a nearby marble corridor, the Sultan was waiting for us. This corridor was the Sultan's parlor, and the hall was the Hall of Ceremonies, where dusky maidens would dance the Sulimp amid the accompaniment of Gamelan music on festival occasions.

The Palace was surrounded by sandcourts, and as we looked across these sandy tracts toward the outer walls, we noticed several native soldiers armed with swords guarding the entrances. The peculiar thing about them was that they were all squating on the ground.

Only 38 Years Old

The Sultan was about 38 years of age. His complexion was a light brown, and he had typical Indonesian features. He was dressed in a silken native costume, and a golden dagger was slung across his back. There were several attendants behind the Sultan, among them the tall giant who had escorted us.

To our surprise, the Sultan introduced them to us as his brothers. Formerly, a Dutch official used to be present whenever the Sultan received visitors, but now the Sultan was free from the obnoxious presence of such a censor, and as a result he was feeling very happy.

He called for some cigarettes, and personally offered us some. He was the perfect host, doing everything he could to make us feel at home.

Good Linguist

The Sultan could speak Dutch and English fluently. He chose his words carefully as he talked, showing the influence of long years of Dutch oppression.

"Was your Highness satisfied with the Dutch administration?" we asked.

"For more than 10 years," said the Sultan with a whimsical smile, "I stayed in Holland and America. In 1939, I heard that my father was very ill, and rushed back home. So you see, I am not in a position to tell you whether the Dutch Administration was satisfactory or not. My stay in this country was too short to know fully all the details."

"What did your Highness think when the war broke out?" we next asked.

"I thought that what had to come had come at last," replied the Sultan, "As things were, it was impossible for peace to continue in this part of the world."

"What do you think of the movements of the Japanese troops?"

Grateful to Japanese

The Sultan spread out his hands, "They move like lightning," he answered, "and the fighting is over before it has begun. The damages resulting from the war are so little that our people are relieved. We are also grateful to the Japanese for their efforts in reconstruction and administration after the fighting is over."

"What do you think of the underlying spirit of the Co-Prosperity Sphere?"

"The East is coming into its own," said the Sultan with a smile, "Indonesians are Asiatics. For the Indonesians and the Japanese to be within the same Co-Prosperity Sphere is perfectly natural, and we Indonesians are resolved do our best for the happiness of the East Asiatic peoples."

"Have you any ideas about the independence of the Indonesians?"

"My people," answered the Sultan, "are not concerned about political affairs. All they wish is to be allowed to live peacefully and happily amidst Nature's plenty."

"What are your hopes from the Japanese Governmental policies in these regions?"

Wants Peace Only

"All I hope for is peace," the Sultan was very serious. "I want permanent peace for my people, so that they can live peacefully, happily, unmolested, all the time. This, I believe, can be realized by the strength of the Japanese, and I hope that it won't be long before real peace reigns throughout the land."

We prepared to take our departure, and did not forget to ask the Sultan how many brothers he had. He told us that he had 19. Polygamy, he added apologetically, was the reason for this abundance in blood relatives and he could not help it.

We looked down and noticed that the Sultan and his brothers were all barefooted. This was an old Javanese custom, and he couldn't help it either.

Petain Excoriates British Inhumanity

(Continued from Page 1)

be occupied by the British and American forces.

This weak attitude of the Vichy Government is now faced with a wholesale change because of the mounting pro-Axis advocacy among the nation, even including the elements thus far most inclined toward the Anglo-Saxons. This attitude is largely based on the following factors:

(1) Anglo-Saxon propaganda of imminent crisis between Vichy and Washington is intended as the reason for the occupation of French Martinique, Guiana and Dakar now secretly planned by Britain and the United States.

(2) Through the greedy Anglo-Saxon policies, many of the French territorial possessions both in the Western and Eastern Hemispheres of the world were brought under the influence of the Allies soon after the outbreak of the current European hostilities. The leaders at Vichy are strictly warned against their being taken in by the Anglo-Saxons again.

Japanese Victories Factor

The strong move for giving up of the old weak-kneed attitude of the French Government toward the United States and Britain is now being upheld by the majority of the French population including the intelligentsia and the laboring masses, both so far prominently inclined toward taking a pro-Anglo-Saxon attitude. There are some remarkable reasons which drove these people suddenly toward the Axis camp, among which are:

(1) The continuous war achievements by the Japanese Forces is tightening the belief among the French in the ultimate capitulation of the Anglo-Saxons before the united Axis front.

(2) The court of inquiry recently held to call to account ex-Premier Daladier and others on their maladministration which led to the old French Republic's defeat revealed that the leaders of the old regime had largely been pro-British and that was the chief factor for the French capitulation before the onrush of the German forces.

(3) In connection with the expected offensive of the Germans against the Soviet armies during the coming spring, there has arisen among the Catholics in France a heated movement to drive out all elements tinted with Communism from their realm. The move in its wake has brought about a dislike for Britons and Americans who are supporting the cause of the Soviet Union with all possible aids.

BRITISH POLICE LOOT HOUSES IN SHONANTO

(Continued from Page 1)

we had to swim on their account!' and they burst out laughing at their own joke.

Bait for Recruits

"While I was walking in the streets of Shonanto, I was struck by the wording of a bill-board canvassing for new recruits. It read: 'Join the Army and enjoy a Big Pay, Square Meals and Good Sports'. No wonder the British officers and men, always thinking of luxurious living and recreation, cannot win a war. It was not Japan that led to the British downfall; it was the Britons themselves."

Describing the conditions in the city, the writer states that though the rehabilitation works are making smooth headway, the waterfront district, which he remembered as a flourishing section of the island 12 years ago, presented a completely different picture.

The warehouses along the piers were reduced to ashes while the port of Shonan was filled with derelicts, some half submerged while others visible only by the tip of their masts; thus, vividly showing the telling effects of the Japanese bombers.

Chinatown in the vicinity, however, has already resumed activities and many shops were opened for business thereby disclosing the great restorative power of the Chinese race.

The writer declares the task of constructing a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia is by no means a light mission. Though there are many Malayans, Filipinos and Javanese in the island, few if any are dependable. Consequently, he asserts it falls on the shoulders of the Japanese to steer them properly, to make them work by scolding them at times but giving them recreation at proper intervals and by giving them sufficient food to stabilize their livelihood.

"The time has come when it is not sufficient, no matter how many Japanese there are, to fill the roles to be assumed by them in the future. If it is possible to dispatch 500,000 Japanese to French Indo-China, 300,000 to the Philippines, 200,000 to Thailand and 500,000 to Malay and Shonanto, the weighty task of establishing a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia will be considerably facilitated," stated Mr. Ishikawa and added for example, by way of stressing the importance of larger population that the strength of China lies not on her economy or on her area but on the 400 million nationals.

COUNTESS EDDA CIANO DECORATED FOR BRAVERY

Awarded Silver Medal for Courage Shown During Sinking of Italian Ship

Transocean

ROME, March 4.—Countess Edda Ciano, who is the only daughter of the Duce and wife of the Italian Foreign Minister, has been awarded the Silver Medal for bravery as a reward for her services as an Italian Red Cross nursing sister and particularly in recognition of the courage displayed by her on the occasion of the sinking of the hospital ship Po by British airplanes in the Bay of Vallona on March 14, 1941.

Three other nursing sisters who lost their lives when the hospital-ship was destroyed have been posthumously decorated with the Golden Medal for bravery while three more received the Silver Medal along with Countess Ciano.

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EGYPT BANS TEA EXPORT

Coffee and Spices Also Come Under New Government Control

Transocean

ANKARA, March 4.—The Egyptian Ministry of Trade yesterday issued a decree forbidding the export of tea, coffee and spices.

It is further contemplated by the Government to intensify the control over the whole export trade in order to prevent the export of goods which is likely to endanger further Egypt's supply position.

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, March 17

CHUGAI—Presentation of Imperial Message by Special Envoy Chang

KOKUMIN—Japan-Manchoukuo Collaboration; Final Decision Against Chungking Regime

ASAHI—Prestige of British Navy Lost

Presentation of Imperial Message by Special Envoy Chang

CHUGAI SHOGYO

Manchoukuo's special envoy to this country, Premier Marshal Chang Ching-hui, will proceed to the Palace today to present His Imperial Majesty the Emperor with a personal message from His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, it is understood. To congratulate the successive victories gained by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia and to give thanks for the constant material and spiritual help and guidance given by this country to the new State during the past 10 years, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo graciously has sent Premier Chang to this country as a special State envoy. Thus, the dispatch of the special mission is intended to pay Manchoukuo's great respect to our Imperial Household and to enhance further the friendly relations existing between the two nations. We are highly delighted to have the special mission of Manchoukuo visit our country at this moment and sincerely pray for the further wholesome development of our friendly neighbor in the future.

The spectacular progress made by Manchoukuo during the past decade is indeed unprecedented in modern world history. The rise of Manchoukuo as a modern nation in East Asia is an unparalleled phenomenon. The United States and Britain which stubbornly denied the new State and persistently attempted to hinder its progress are about to be wiped out from East Asia. In view of the spectacular progress made by Manchoukuo during the past 10 years, we expect that still greater strides will be made by that country in the next 10 years to come. With the entire world thrown into a great turmoil now, a new order and structure is about to be brought forth out of this change. In view of this situation, Manchoukuo must be fully prepared to cope with the new world situation. What Manchoukuo can do under the prevailing circumstances is to collaborate closely with this country for the establishment of the New Order in East Asia, or more practically, to render wholehearted support to what this country is doing and is planning to do.

With the entire areas in the Greater East Asia Sea being brought under our control, construction work is being carried out in parallel with military operations, thus laying the foundation for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. When the fact that the solid defense and tranquility in the northern region will accelerate the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is fully realized, the mission imposed on Manchoukuo will be self-evident. Fully realizing the importance of its mission, Manchoukuo must successfully execute its responsibility.

Japan-Manchoukuo Collaboration

KOKUMIN

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, Premier Marshal Chang Ching-hui, as special envoy, arrived at Tokyo on March 16 amidst the hearty welcome of the entire Japanese nation.

During the past decade, since the establishment of the new State, its national foundation has been further solidified and spectacular progress has been made in all phases of its national life, thus enhancing further the principle of oneness in virtue and mind between Japan and Manchoukuo. Carrying a personal message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, Premier Chang has come to this country to convey his country's profound gratitude to the Japanese Imperial Household, Government and people for their tireless support and assistance during the past decade. On this occasion, we feel more keenly than ever the necessity of solidifying and strengthening further the indivisible relations existing between the two nations.

Japan is fighting the War of Greater East Asia for the one billion peoples of East Asia. Although more importance appears to be attached at the present moment to Southwestern Asia and the Pacific Ocean, it by no way means that the northern region should be slighted and neglected. On the contrary, for our development in the South, more concern must be attached to the north. In this sense, we pray for further development of Manchoukuo and at the same time express the wish to share the honor of constructing Greater East Asia arm in arm with it.

Final Decision Against Chungking Regime

KOKUMIN

In sharp contrast with Manchoukuo which has succeeded in building up a new modern nation within a decade since its inception and dispatched a special mission headed by Premier Marshal Chang Ching-hui to this country to convey its profound thanks to the Japanese nation and people for their constant support and aid, the Chungking regime has obstinately been putting up useless resistance for five years without coming to the realization of the significance of the prevailing world situation.

Both the United States and Britain have lost everything in East Asia on land and sea as the War of Greater East Asia progresses. They are now barely maintaining their influence in India and Australia, the fates of which are now hanging in the balance before the might of the Imperial Forces. Despite the wholesale setbacks of Anglo-American influence in East Asia, including the complete interception of the Burma route as the result of successful operations attained in Burma by the Imperial Forces and the fall of Java Island which upset entirely the united nations' anti-Japanese scheme, the Chungking regime does not even try to liquidate its obstinate attitude and is still shouting for resistance against this country.

Although the Chungking regime has been boasting of its resisting power during the past five years, it has undeniably been lowered tremendously. According to collective war results gained by the Imperial Forces operating in China during 1941, approximately 50 divisions of enemy troops were decimated, while the total number of war prisoners reached more than 104,000. The fact that a tremendous decrease in ammunition seized in spite of an increasing number of guns and rifles captured by the Imperial Forces clearly indicates the scarcity of war supplies and equipment. Even without the defeat of the United States and Britain in the War of Greater East Asia, Chungking's resisting power has been on the verge of collapse.

Premier General Hideki Tojo, who declared in his first address to the Imperial Diet this year to the effect that this country entertains fraternal feelings toward Chungking, recently stated that this country cannot help but feel righteous indignation at Chungking's obstinacy. General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in China, declared that the day for this country to rise and to give a final blow to Chungking is almost at hand now. We hope the explosion of "righteous indignation" will be made as soon as possible.

Prestige of British Navy Lost

ASAHI

Concerning the war results of the Sea Battles off Surabaya and Batavia which were announced in detail by the Imperial Headquarters on March 1, the British Government, after maintaining strict secrecy for two weeks, finally made them public on the night of March 13, striking the British people speechless because of the great losses. Repercussions in South America and netural countries are reported to be great.

Even before the announcement concerning the results of the aforementioned sea battles, Anglo-American supremacy over the seven seas in the world had been doubted as the results of the Sea Battle of Hawaii on December 8 last year, the Sea Battle off Malaya two days later, the Sea Battle off Java on February 4 and the passage of the German fleet safely through the British Channel on February 12. Although no material losses were suffered as the result of the German passage through the Dover Strait, it affected the prestige of the British Navy. Despite desperate exculpation by Premier Churchill and First Lord of the Admiralty Albert Alexander, the House of Commons and naval circles in Britain severely assailed the Government.

It was only a week ago that Mr. Alexander stated that the might of the British navy enabled it to fight against Germany without suffering serious setbacks before the United States participation in the war. But the announcement on March 13 disclosed that the British Asiatic fleet, the Australian fleet and the main force of the United States Asiatic fleet were practically wiped out in the Southwestern Pacific Ocean, the defense of which is pivotal for the security of the British Empire. Surprise and disappointment of the British people at the disclosure of the war results of these two sea battles can easily be imagined.

In view of the above situation, according to foreign cables, great concern and irritation have been manifested by the British and United States authorities concerning the moves of the French fleet, particularly, the return on February 21 of the battleship Dunkirk to Toulon. Holding that the return of the said battleship to Toulon has close bearings on the balance of sea power in the Mediterranean Sea, the American Ambassador to France several days ago asked for an explanation of the Vichy Government, which, of course, has not yet been answered by the French Government as it is no business of the United States. In this connection, a London dispatch several days ago disclosed that the French Mediterranean fleet massed at Toulon, at present, includes three battleships, seven cruisers, more than 20 destroyers and others. In view of the sinking of the Prince of Wales, Repulse, Hood and other battleships of the British Navy, the importance of the French fleet in the Mediterranean Sea has increased tremendously. Although immediate collaboration of the French fleet with the German and Italian fleets is unlikely, its move must be a serious concern for both the United States and Britain in the future.

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